

G.I. THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER, HIS UNIFORM AND HIS EQUIPMENT



Johnny Reb

The Uniform of the
Confederate Army, 1861-1865

Leslie D. Jensen



THE G.I. SERIES

Johnny Reb
The Uniform of the
Confederate Army
1861-1865



The Georgia Hussars were one of many Southern militia companies that wore distinctive uniforms. Hailing from Savannah, Georgia, the company had adopted the uniform prior to the war. They raised two companies for the war; Company A, Georgia Hussars became Company F of the Jeff Davis Legion and Company B, Georgia Hussars served as Company D, 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry.



THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN
SOLDIER, HIS UNIFORM AND HIS EQUIPMENT

Johnny Reb

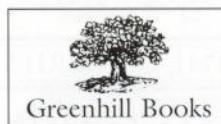
The Uniform of the Confederate Army, 1861-1865

Leslie D. Jensen



Greenhill Books
LONDON

Stackpole Books
PENNSYLVANIA



Johnny Reb: The Uniform of the Confederate Army, 1861-1865 first published 1996 by Greenhill Books, Lionel Leventhal Limited, Park House, 1 Russell Gardens, London NW11 9NN and Stackpole Books, 5067 Ritter Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055, USA.

© Lionel Leventhal Limited, 1996

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electrical, mechanical or otherwise without first seeking the written permission of the publisher.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
Jensen, Leslie D.

Johnny Reb: The Uniform of the Confederate Army, 1861-1865. - (G.I.: The Illustrated History of the American Soldier, His Uniform & His Equipment; Vol. 5)

1. Confederate States of America. Army - Uniforms
2. Military uniforms
I. Title
355.1'4'0973
ISBN 1-85367-251-3

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data available

Designed and edited by DAG Publications Ltd
Designed by David Gibbons.
Layout by Anthony A. Evans.
Printed in Hong Kong.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In addition to the various institutions who have provided images for this publication the author wishes especially to thank Robin Reed, Melinda Collier, Guy Swanson, Bill Turner, Dave Mark, J. Luther Sowers, Michael J. McAfee, Adam Dintenfass, Michael J. Black, Herb Peck, Bill Moore, Michael Kramer, Harris Andrews, Nicky Hughes, Tom Fugate, Michael J. Winey, Randy Hackenberg, Bill Frassanito, Pat Schroeder, Ron Sheetz, Michael J. Vice, Eleanor F. Hewlett and Juanita Leisch.

ABBREVIATIONS

MOC	Eleanor S. Brockenbrough Library, Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, VA.
GHM	Greensboro Historical Museum, Greensboro, NC
NA	National Archives, Washington, DC
LC	Library of Congress, Washington, DC
CV	Confederate Veteran Magazine
Mass	Massachusetts Commandery, Military
MOLLUS	Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, housed at the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA.

Photographs without sources are from private collections whose owners wish to remain anonymous.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

While many Confederate soldiers might have rebelled against being referred to as 'G.I.s', they none the less were American soldiers, who happened to be engaged in fighting other American soldiers. In this light, the present volume has been included in this series. Also note that certain terms used in this publication relative to 'Richmond Depot Type I, II and III' jackets are modern designations based on the author's considerable research of the rare existing images and uniform specimens. They are not terms of the 1860s. The author uses these terms to help clarify different types of uniforms for the reader, and to encourage further research in this very difficult field.

JOHNNY REB: THE UNIFORM OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY 1861-1865

The secession of South Carolina from the United States of America on 20 December 1860, in response to the election of Abraham Lincoln as president, ended 40 years of rivalry and debate between the Northern and Southern states over constitutional issues, the rights of states versus the Federal government, and the institution of slavery. Rather than remain in a Union now dominated by anti-slavery forces, South Carolina, followed by Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, acted on their long-standing assertion that as sovereign states voluntarily in the Union, they could at any time withdraw.

When these states formed the Confederate States of America in March, 1861, they hoped the break with the Federal Union could be made peacefully. Nevertheless, on 6 March 1861, the Confederacy established its own regular army, a force of roughly 6,000 men, followed by an authorization for a Provisional Army of the Confederate States, enlisted for one year, to be made up of 100,000 volunteers provided by the states.

Although most Federal Army posts in the South were evacuated peacefully, at Charleston, South Carolina, the Federal garrison refused to leave. Instead, it moved to the island fortification of Fort Sumter, squarely blockading the harbor entrance. The Confederacy could not allow such foreign troops to stay on Confederate soil and still remain a viable nation. Thus, within a few weeks of the nation's establishment, a military solution was to be applied to a diplomatic problem. From then on, the Confederacy's story became largely a military one. Ultimately, the nation lasted only so long as its army.

South Carolina troops stepped up pressure on the garrison while fruitless negotiations dragged on with Washington over Fort Sumter's fate. At last, Confederate patience wore out. At 4:30 a.m. on 12 April 1861, South Carolina batteries opened fire, bombarding Sumter until it surrendered late the next day.

Federal response was immediate. Lincoln called for 75,000 militia to put down the rebellion. In

response, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy. In Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, pro-Southern factions passed secession ordinances or contributed troops to the Confederacy but quick Federal occupation put an end to any effective secession movement. In May, the Confederate capital was moved to Richmond, Virginia, a mere 110 miles from Washington, DC.

The close distance between the two capitals, the Confederacy's 3,000 mile-coastline, and the Mississippi River's bisection of the new nation were the geographic facts that dictated the course of the war. Early on, Lincoln approved the so-called Anaconda Plan. It was intended to strangle the Confederacy by a blockade of the coast, followed by cutting it in two along the Mississippi, with later moves inland. Through it all, the capture of Richmond remained a prime Federal objective.

To maintain its sovereignty, the Confederacy had only to survive. Confederate strategy was essentially defensive; to keep as much territory as possible, and to invade the North as opportunities offered to force peace. Mainly, they hoped to wear the Federals down and force them to give up the invasion. The Federals, on the other hand, had to invade and conquer in order to re-establish Federal power in the South. As a result, the war was fought largely on Southern soil. This fact had much to do with the way the Confederate Army, strategically, tactically and spiritually, fought the war.

Although the Confederate Army existed for only four short years, during that time it established a reputation as one of the finest fighting forces the world has seen. There are a number of reasons for this. First, the army was highly motivated because its soil was being invaded and families, homes and firesides were in imminent danger. As Federal invasions resulted in burned homes, displaced families and lost property, this reaction only became stronger. For Southerners, the war was a second American revolution, fought, like the first, to rid themselves of an oppressive government. The more the Federals prosecuted the war, the more Yankees

became not merely former fellow citizens on a wrong course, but foreigners representing a despotic dictator. Moreover, the threat to slavery, the economic basis of the Southern economy and a basic fact behind the Southern social order, produced a reaction that was almost neurotic in its extremes. Thus, on one level, the war was about constitutional and legal issues; on another, it was over defending homes and firesides; and on a third, it was at a gut level that was explainable only if one had actually lived in that place and time. By the midpoint of the war, reconciliation with the Federals was impossible and the Confederate Army fought because it was now a war to the death.

A second reason why the Confederate Army did so well was its officer corps. Many were graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and connected to Southern aristocracy; they were used to responsibility and command. Although the number of West Pointers in the Confederate Army was limited (only about a third of the Regular Army's officers joined the Southern cause), there were enough of them to command many divisions and brigades and almost all the field armies, and to occupy all the full general positions. Many other Confederate officers, often down to company level, were graduates of Southern military schools, while others had come from some form of responsible position in civil life, either as plantation owners, politicians, professors or the like.

Basic organization had much to do with the army's resilience and toughness. Volunteer companies were recruited locally. Thus, the men already knew one another, many were inter-related, and all had personal reputations to uphold if they expected to be able to return home when the war ended. Even the majority of conscripts, who entered the army after a draft was instituted in 1862, came from the same areas as the units they joined. Most Confederate armies placed regiments from the same state in brigades, and thus there grew up strong state-oriented unit pride and esprit.

Perhaps the most important factor in the Confederate Army's success as a fighting force, however, was the quality of the men themselves. They were largely young, enthusiastic and spoiling for a fight. Early in the war, their motto was 'one Rebel can lick ten Yankees', and they truly believed it. Although experience showed that the Federals were a potent foe, most Confederates, deep down, believed in ultimate victory. Because they were young, and for many, away from home for the first time, the war was a great adventure. This, plus a strong sense of humor, kept up spirits to the end. Just as important, their families were as a rule strongly supportive. Many a wife told her soldier husband not to come back except under honorable circumstances; and many civilians, as individuals and in soldiers' aid societies, contributed greatly to

a feeling among Confederates that the people were behind them.

As the war dragged on and increasing defeat caused this confidence to be shaken, it was to a certain extent replaced by religious conviction. The great revival movements in the Confederate armies in 1864 and 1865 reinforced the fighting spirit by giving the men a strong set of beliefs that their cause was right, just and blessed by the Lord. Thus, Confederates had a strong set of spiritual reserves to draw upon to keep their confidence alive, and that confidence proved a potent factor in making them tough and dependable fighters.

Still, it took some time for these advantages to take hold. The Confederate Regular Army never reached full strength and was essentially a cipher in the war; and the volunteers were handicapped by their resistance to Regular Army discipline. At first, regular procedure was followed only until it became boring, and basic drill was only partially learned. Though there were some good officers, many had little real knowledge of what to do. They tended to command by persuasion and friendliness, and their units were sometimes out of control.

The first battles brought a dose of reality, but not until 1862 did most Confederate armies begin to take on real discipline. This was due in part to the conscription act, passed early that year, which changed the basic relationship between the soldier and the government. Under its terms, the one-year volunteers, whose terms all expired in the spring of 1862, were given a choice; they could re-enlist for the duration of the war, and would be granted a furlough, a chance to change commands and the right to elect new officers. If they did not re-enlist, they would be drafted with no choices. At one stroke, the Confederate Army was no longer a volunteer army, but a drafted one. Although this caused some dissension and resentment in the ranks, it also brought home the seriousness of the war. Most men accepted these new terms as a harsh necessity and soldiered on, their ardor for the cause undampened.

One unfortunate result of the law was the election of new officers. In many companies, the officers had begun to impose hard discipline. Now, many men rid themselves of these martinetts and elected more easy-going officers. This led to a high degree of military disorganization, and caused the Confederate Army to enter the battles of 1862 almost as a new force. Many of these new officers lasted only a few months, whereas those that stayed generally tended to learn their duties and become more effective.

On the positive side, this new force was in the hands of general officers who imposed stronger discipline. General Braxton Bragg, much vilified for his tactical errors and personality problems, was nonetheless an excellent organizer and disciplinarian.

ian. The western armies began to see regular inspections, punishments and uniformly applied doctrine and drill. These standards augured well in keeping them together and functioning in later years despite defeat after defeat.

For many Confederate commanders, the most worrisome problem was straggling. Men who could not be kept in ranks on the march reduced the army's strength, and in battle, every man counted. Thus, men such as General Thomas J. 'Stonewall' Jackson enforced strict march discipline. He imposed a schedule of marching fifty minutes and resting ten, and insisted that the ranks be kept well closed up. When General A. P. Hill was late getting his troops on the road, Jackson had him court-martialed. His methods were harsh and one captured Confederate exclaimed, 'All Old Jack ever gave us was a blanket and forty rounds, and he druv us like hell.' Still, Jackson's methods brought his men victories, and they became willing to follow him anywhere.

The greatest Confederate commander, Robert E. Lee, was at first regarded merely as an old staff officer with no real record of success. But after the string of victories from the Seven Days to Chancellorsville, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia possessed such confidence that when they invaded Pennsylvania in the early summer of 1863, many fully believed their ultimate destination to be Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, where they would dictate peace and end the war. Their defeat at Gettysburg, while a hard blow, did not cripple them, and they remained a tough foe for two more years before the end came. Through it all, their confidence in Robert E. Lee never faltered. Indeed, one young officer told Lee in the last days of the war, 'You are the Confederacy, General, it is you that they fight for.'

Because the Confederate Army was a fighting army, made up of citizen soldiers whose sole purpose was to finish the war and go home, it never developed a tradition or love for military display and pageantry in the manner of other armies. Indeed, it would have been anathema to those democratic individualists who made up the army. Though they learned proper drill, tactics and discipline, they did so only to win victory in battle; anything that did not lead to that end was quickly dropped.

The Confederate Regular Army did not have uniform regulations until June 1861. Before that, Regular Army recruits were clothed in gray trousers, red or white flannel shirts and a blue fatigue blouse, but no cap. Uniform regulations were issued on 6 June 1861. The best evidence is that the uniform was designed by Nicola Marschall, an Austrian artist living in Montgomery, Alabama, then the Confederacy's capital. Marschall's inspiration were some Austrian *jägers* he had seen in 1859, and the uniform bears a strong resemblance to Austrian uni-

forms of the period. Although very few, if any, of these uniforms were made for enlisted men, the regulations became the standard for Confederate officers, both regular and volunteer. They also inspired several state regulations.

The Confederacy's initial policy on uniforming troops was simple; the Regular Army would be uniformed by the government, while the volunteers would provide their own uniforms, and be paid for the expense by the government. This was the Commutation System, a typical American policy that had been used in other wars. It kept the government out of the uniform-manufacturing business, and provided a simple way of shifting the burden of clothing the troops to the states and local communities.

When the war began, some of the older volunteer companies were already uniformed in resplendent outfits. These uniforms were typical of American volunteer militia in general, and had no particular regional style. In the late 1850s, many units had adopted a version of the U.S. Regular Army dress in response to state laws which prescribed such a uniform. Other organizations had uniforms unique to themselves, but often copied from the 7th New York, then the trend-setter in militia garb. A few units, mainly in the large cities, adopted Zouave dress, but the Zouave movement was never as popular in the South as in the North. None of these uniforms lasted in active service more than a few months.

The new volunteer companies tended to adopt either gray or blue frock coats or jackets, although a significant number of companies entered the war in variously trimmed overshirts, and without coats. A few states actually issued uniforms to their troops. North Carolina supplied a loose sack coat with a six-button front and sewed-down shoulder straps in the branch color, gray trousers, and a gray felt hat. Georgia supplied gray frock coats, and both states adopted black, rather than sky-blue, as the infantry color. Mississippi developed a modified rank system, prescribed frock coats with herringbone trim on the front, and designated red as the infantry color. However, while it prescribed uniforms, Mississippi actually issued only buttons. Mississippi troops either followed or ignored the state regulations and when they were followed, there was considerable variation in interpretation.

By summer 1861, reports were coming into Richmond of ragged Confederates in the field. Many volunteers had worn uniforms of substandard goods, which quickly wore out. Now, hundreds of miles from home, they had no easy way to replenish the supply, and in many areas of the South, the cloth market had dried up. Faced with this situation, the Confederate quartermaster's department began to issue clothing to volunteers in need.

To do so, it set up clothing manufacturing facilities, first in Richmond, and later in other Southern

cities as well. These 'clothing depots' were modeled on the U.S. Army's facility at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The depots contracted with local mills for the cloth. Despite attempts at uniformity, the various mills had different capabilities and supplied varying types of cloth. Some made excellent all-wool material, but the majority supplied woolen jeans, a fabric made with a cotton warp and a woolen weft, often undyed or poorly dyed with substances that soon turned a light brown, or 'butternut' hue.

In time, the basic uniform evolved into a short jacket and trousers, and the uniform regulations, though still in force, had little bearing on the design of what was issued. Each depot tended to develop its own patterns and designs, and there was no central control over the actual look of the uniform.

The depot staffs were small, about 40 men on average. They cut out the uniforms, packaged and issued them, and kept the accounts. Large numbers of women in the cities did the actual sewing in their homes and were paid by the piece. Most depots employed between 2,000 and 3,000 seamstresses. With this force, the depots produced considerable quantities of uniforms. Atlanta, for example, turned out 40,000 jackets and trousers in 1863, while Richmond provided 150,000 uniforms the same year.

Agents were sent to England to contract for cloth, and this material began to arrive in 1863. The quality was excellent, and clothing made from this material was serviceable and warm. Despite the blockade, large amounts of English cloth found their way into the Confederacy. It may well be that the Confederate soldier was as well, or better, clothed in the latter part of the war than at the beginning.

This system was so successful that on 8 October 1862, the government officially ended the Commutation System and replaced it with an issue system, in which each soldier received certain specified items each year. If a soldier underdrew the clothing, he would be paid the value of the balance. If he overdrew, he had the amount taken out of his pay. Although it took some time for this system to be implemented fully, it was in general use in the main armies by 1863. Unfortunately, one veteran remembered that while the quantity usually met the regulation, the quality of the domestically made cloth was often poor, and the troops tended to wear out the clothing quickly. Thus, many troops were still ragged in the field and supplemented their government-issue clothing with items from home or captured Yankee uniforms. Indeed, the government even had a program for scouring and dyeing captured uniforms for issue, and it continued to solicit clothing from Ladies' Aid Societies and other sources.

Confederate quartermaster policy was that keeping the men clothed was always more important

than keeping them uniformed. Given the variety of sources for cloth in the issue clothing, as well as the various ways the basic uniform was supplemented, it is no surprise that the Confederate Army looked as if its men were wearing anything and everything. Even so, although variety certainly existed, the basic uniform designs are limited and easy to identify. Ultimately, the Confederacy's supply system was reasonably successful in meeting its first obligation, to keep the troops clothed and warm.

In the final analysis, the Confederate Army was a fighting army. It concentrated on strategy and tactics, manpower strengths and winning the next battle. Uniforms, and particularly uniformity, were never very important. There is no evidence that the Confederacy lost the war because of a lack of clothing, but at the same time, in contrast to the days of Napoleon, uniforms had no particular effect on battles either. Still, the very sight of thousands of roughly clad rebels, screaming the rebel yell at the top of their lungs, unnerved Union troops. One Federal Major described the effect as follows:

'...who could fight such people? Indians! Worse than an Apache. Just as we would get into line of battle and ready for an advance, a little Georgia Colonel, in his shirt sleeves and copperas breeches, would pop out into a corn field at the head of his regiment, and shout at the top of his voice, "Charge!" Man alive! here would come the devils like a whirl-wind - over ditches, gullies, fences, and fields, shouting, yelling, whooping, that makes the cold chills run up your back - flash their glittering bayonets in our very faces, and break our lines before you could say "boo!" Do you call that fighting? It was murder.'

FOR FURTHER READING

Freeman, Douglas Southall, *Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command*, 4 vols., (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942-3)

Johnson, Robert Underwood and Clarence Clough Buel, eds., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, 4 vols., (New York: Thomas Yoseloff, 1956)

McCarthy, Carleton, *Detailed Minutiae of Soldier Life in the Army of Northern Virginia*, 1882, (Reprint, New York: Time-Life Books, 1982)

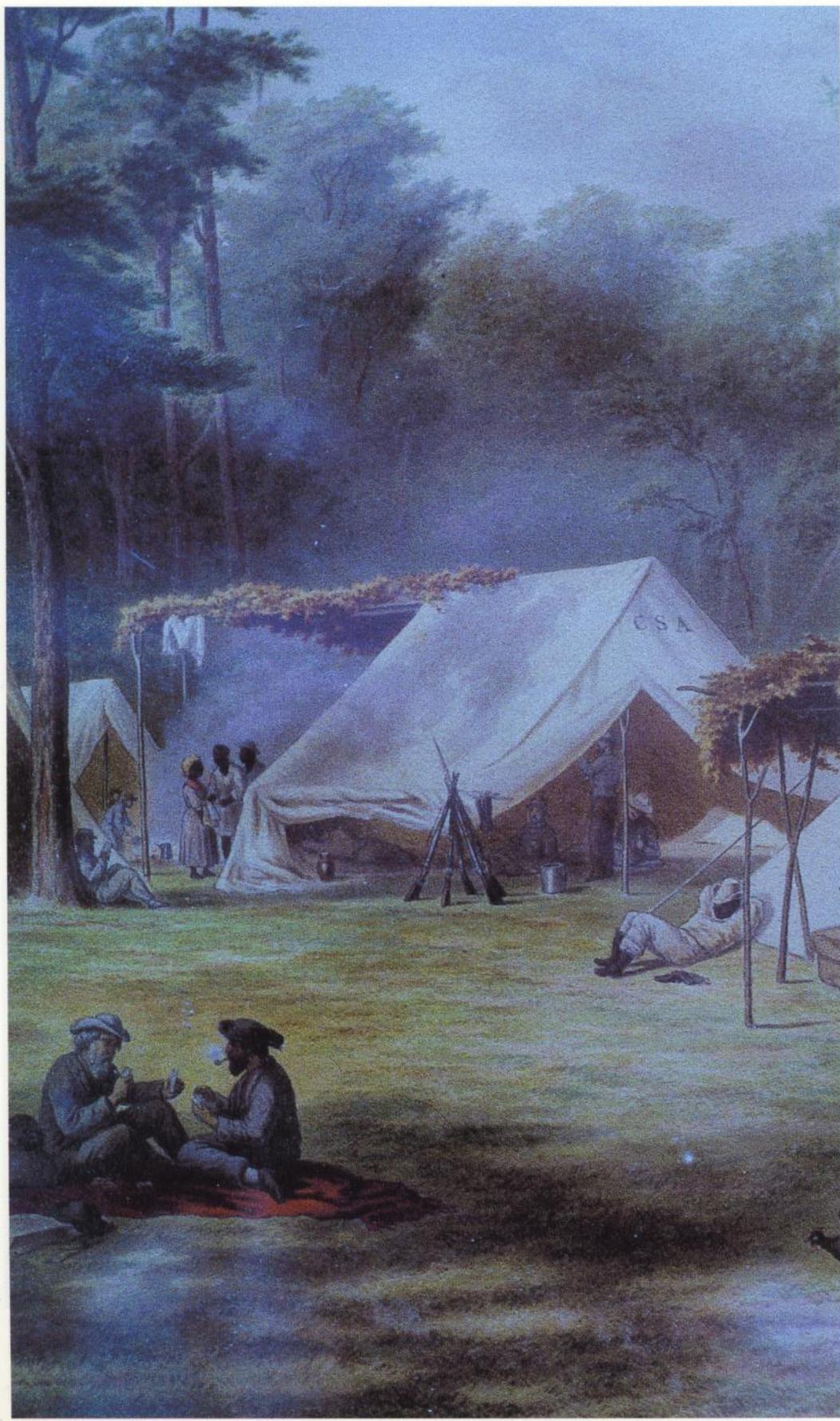
Time-Life, et al, *Echoes of Glory*, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1990)

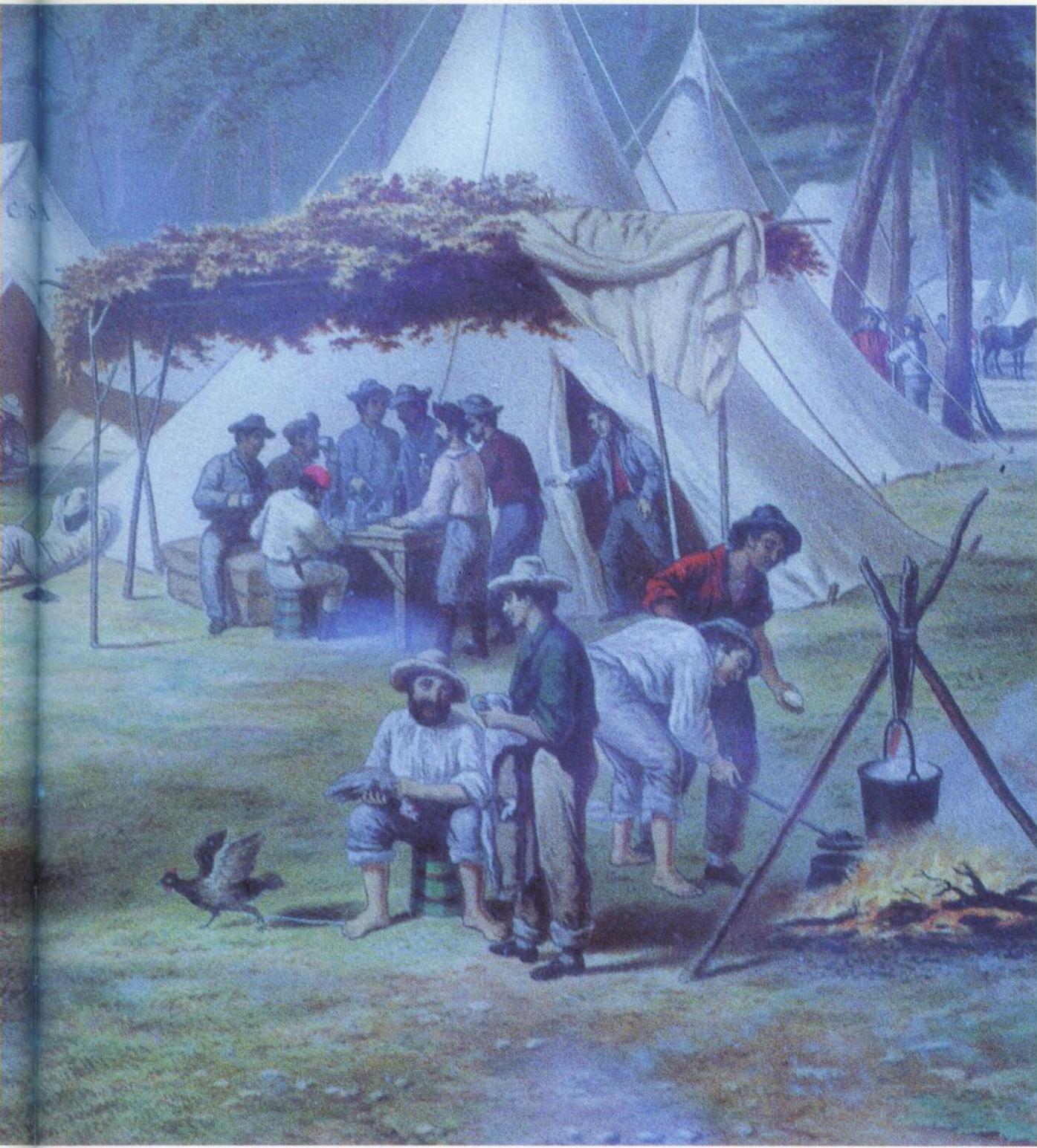
Wiley, Bell Irvin, *The Life of Johnny Reb* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1971)



Colonel John S. Mosby, by Edward Caledon Bruce. One of the few known wartime portraits of Confederate officers, Mosby sat for this painting in February 1865 in Richmond. He wears a regulation double-breasted cavalry coat with yellow

collar and the stars of a colonel. His buttons are Confederate staff and he carries a gray slouch hat with edge binding in his hand. His cape, which appears to be dark gray or black, with a black collar, is lined in red and may be civilian. (MOC)





Above: This postwar lithograph of the camp of the 3rd Kentucky Infantry near Corinth, Mississippi, in the late spring of 1862 was done from a painting by Conrad Wise Chapman, who served in the regiment and sketched it from life. Chapman's troops have gray jackets and trousers, but most have shed them and appear in variously colored shirts and headgear. A variety of tentage is also seen, from wall tents and Sibley tents to shelters made of tree boughs.

Opposite page: A detail of Chapman's print of the 3rd Kentucky's camp shows a sergeant wearing sky-blue chevrons playing cards in the foreground. Note the red blanket. Judging from contemporary paintings, these were relatively common.



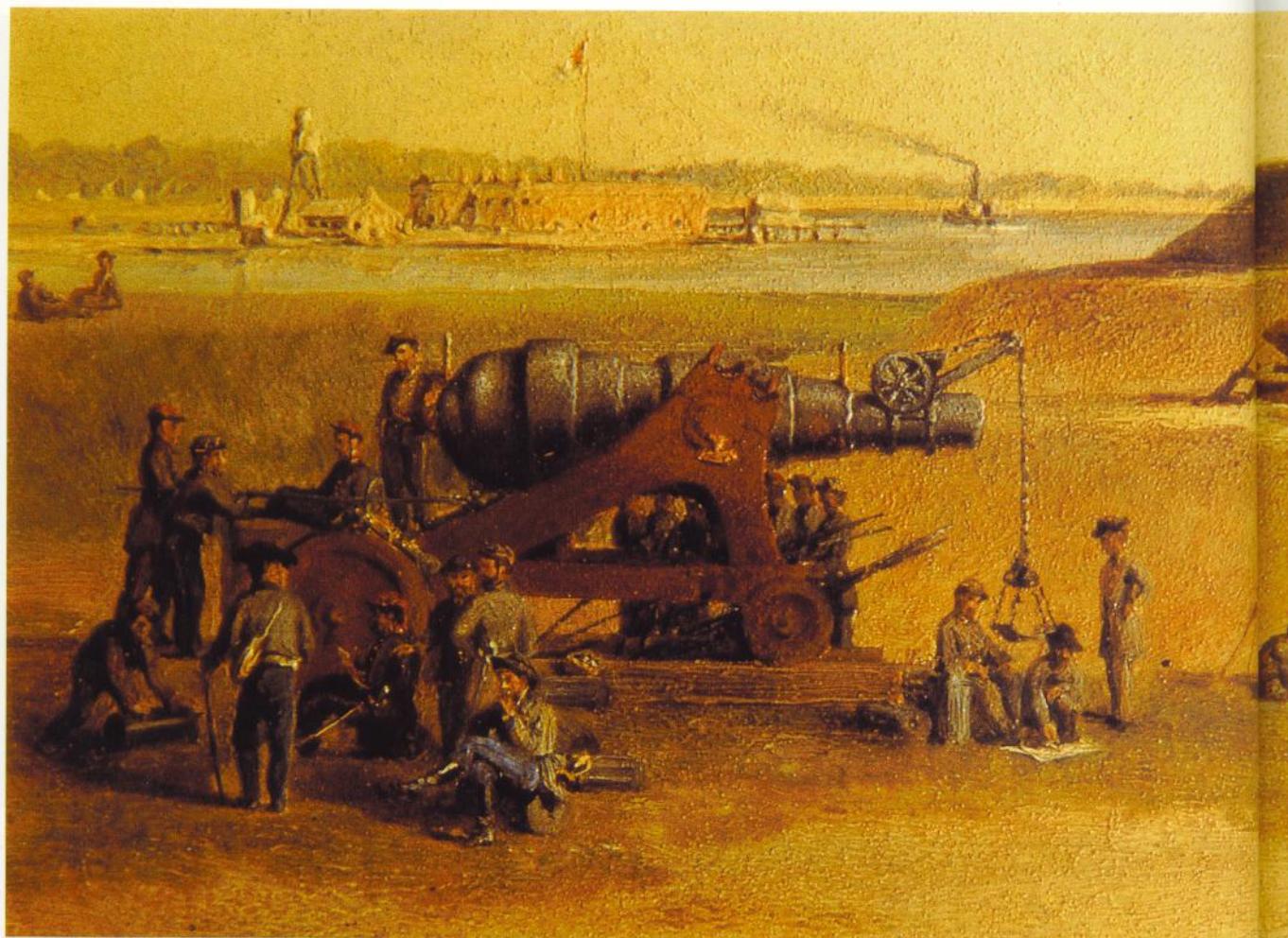


Left: This detail from Captain James Hope's *The Battle of Antietam* shows gun crews of Stephen D. Lee's artillery battalion firing at the Federals near the Dunker Church. Hope, who was an eyewitness to the battle, depicted the Confederates predominantly in brownish uniforms and shirts, a combination that other evidence supports for this period of the war. Only the officers appear to have gray uniforms, though some enlisted men have portions of them. (Antietam National Battlefield)

Opposite page, bottom: James Walker's painting of the Confederate attack on the first day at Gettysburg is an interesting mix of accurate details and apparent fabrication. The predominantly butternut uniforms and slouch hats are consistent with what is known of Confederate dress in the battle. Many of the troops in the background wear their blankets over their shoulders, a typical Confederate practice. On the other hand, those in the front, with a blanket roll at their backs hanging from a strap, reflect Walker's paintings of the Mexican War. Moreover, his use of battle streamers on the battle flags, also shown in his Mexican War paintings, are not known from any other source. (West Point Museum)

Below: Another detail from Walker's Gettysburg painting shows straw hats or slouch hats with feathers, both known Confederate practice. Here, the men wear knapsacks with blankets on top; another version of this painting shows the knapsacks as captured Federal pieces, with Federal regimental designations on them. Captured equipment was much in evidence among Confederates by 1863. The officer waving his sword is resplendent in his frock coat with sky blue collar, but inexplicably wears an artillery kepi. (West Point Museum).







Left: Conrad Wise Chapman's painting of a Confederate battery in Charleston, South Carolina, shows the crew reasonably well uniformed in brownish-gray clothing. One man wears sky-blue trousers. Charleston often had first chance at goods run through the blockade, and its troops were probably somewhat better clothed than those in the field. Chapman was an eyewitness to these scenes, was assigned by General Beauregard to sketch them, and later worked them into paintings. (MOC)

Opposite page: This painting, *Mosby's Command Attacking a Union Convoy Near Berryville*, was painted in 1868 by the French artist Paul Philippoteaux, who had been commissioned to do the work the year before by a Confederate veteran. His depiction of the landscape is reasonably accurate, and he shows Mosby's men uniformly in gray jackets (some with yellow collars), narrow brimmed, low-crown slouch hats and a mix of sky-blue and gray trousers, the sky-blue predominant. The troops are armed only with revolvers, a characteristic of Mosby's men. Though clearly in the romantic style, this painting is nearly contemporary to the war and probably is reasonably accurate. (MOC)

Below: Richard Norris Brooke painted *Furling the Flag* in 1872. His Confederates wear a mixture of clothing, the majority with gray trousers. Three enlisted men wear gray jackets in various styles. The drummer's has shoulder straps and belt loops. Most of the men wear only shirts, primarily white, while headgear is almost evenly divided between hats and caps. The officer with his arm in a sling is an artilleryman, while the man to his left may be from the staff. Two men are barefoot, but another has white leggings. Although unusual, they do occasionally appear in contemporary images. The canteen on the same man is clearly Federal. (West Point Museum)



Captain William J. Stores, Company I, 32nd Virginia Infantry. This ambrotype, taken in Richmond, is tinted ever so slightly in sky-blue on the collar and cuffs. Stores does not wear the prescribed sleeve braid, merely a pointed cuff. His trousers were probably dark blue.



Many Southern states, in their uniform regulations for militia, prescribed uniforms like those of the Federal army, with state buttons and other devices. This Virginian is wearing a uniform nearly identical to the Federal version, but with the large 'VA' within a wreath on his 'Hardee' hat and Virginia buttons. The specific unit designation is unknown.



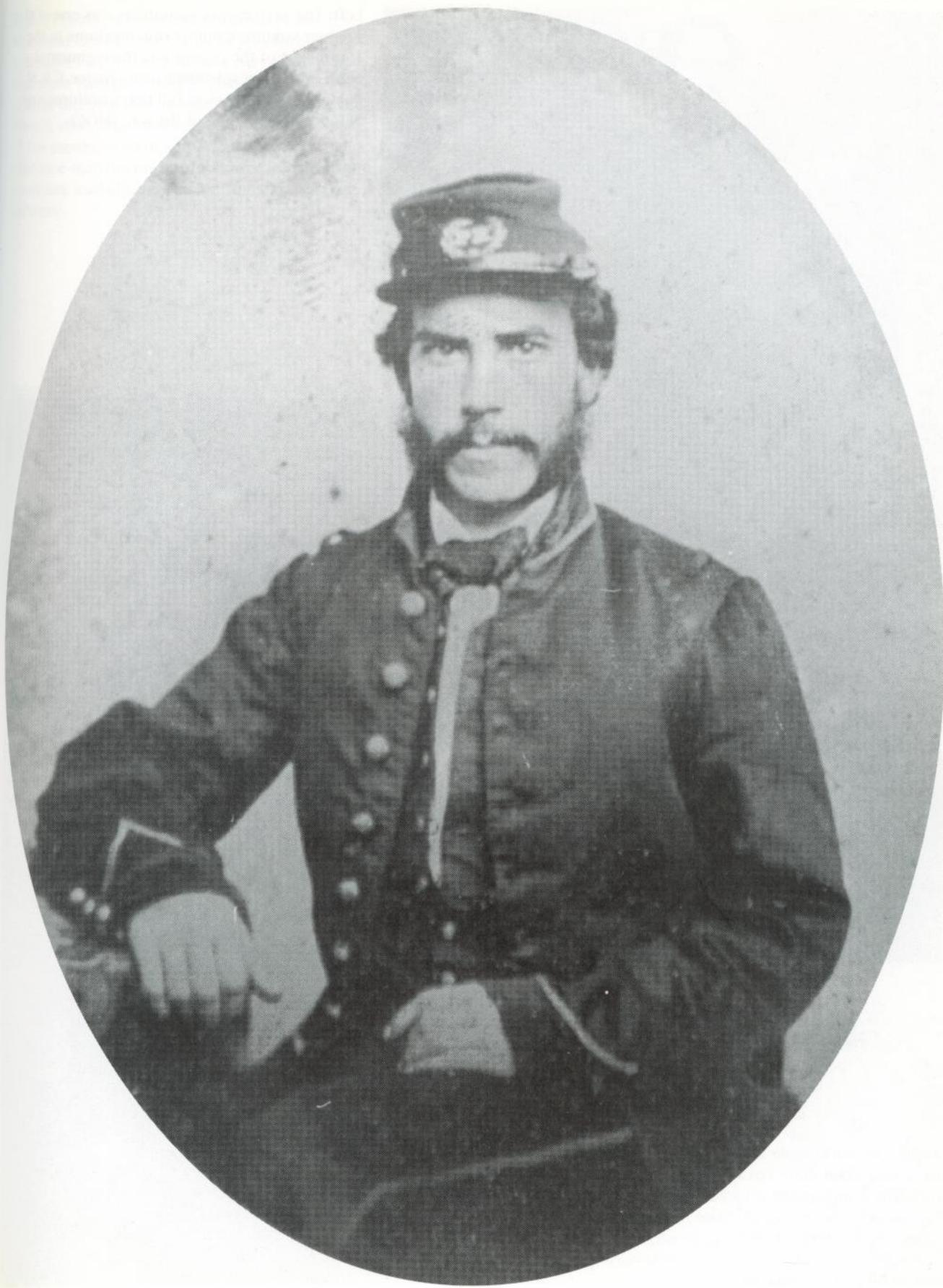


Above: A group portrait of the officers of the West Augusta Guard, a militia company from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. These men wear the dark blue uniforms copied from the Federal army as prescribed in Virginia militia regulations. The West Augusta Guard later became a company in the 5th Virginia Infantry of the Stonewall Brigade. (CV)

Left: This young man, a student at John B. Cary's Hampton Military Academy in Virginia, wears a uniform that reflects strong Federal influence. Given the close proximity of the Federal garrison at Fort Monroe, less than two miles away, and the state regulations prescribing a uniform for state militia like that for the Federal army, this uniform was in keeping with pre-war Virginia militia practice. (Syms-Eaton Museum, Hampton, Virginia)

Right: This Virginian, a member of the Petersburg Riflemen, wears a uniform that vaguely copies the Federal form, but has its own idiosyncrasies, such as gold trim on the collar and cuffs, and a French-style kepi.







Left: The 1st Virginia Volunteers was one of the premier volunteer militia organizations in the South. Part of the reason was the regimental band, with its resplendent drum major, C.R.M. Pohle. Here he poses in full dress uniform just before the beginning of the war. (MOC)



Right: The 1st Virginia included a howitzer company in its organization. Here Private John Werth is seen in the company's uniform; gray jacket, trousers and forage cap, waistbelt with Virginia plate and light artillery saber. Once the war started, the howitzers quickly expanded to three companies, seeing service throughout the Virginia campaigns. (MOC)

Right: Private Robert Harper Carroll of the Maryland Guard. This company was formed in Baltimore City in 1859-60 as a part of the 53rd Regiment Maryland Militia. They adopted a zouave uniform in response to the craze for the French style. When the war came, the majority of the members went south, but there is little evidence that the uniform followed. Most of the company initially were part of the 21st Virginia Infantry.

Below: These men, probably members of the 1st Alabama Volunteers, were photographed in May, 1861 in one of the batteries facing Fort Pickens, Florida. They are prime examples of the early war commutation system; they have provided their own uniforms or clothing. Their apparent lack of uniformity is the result of most of the men having shed their coats, revealing a variety of shirt styles, and a variance in hat styles. However, the two officers (one in the rear center with the light hat, the other in front wearing a beard) both have civilian frock coats and wear swords, while the soldier in front in the dark frock coat may be wearing the company's normal uniform. Those who are armed as infantry have oval plates on the waistbelts and round plates on the shoulder belts. (NA)



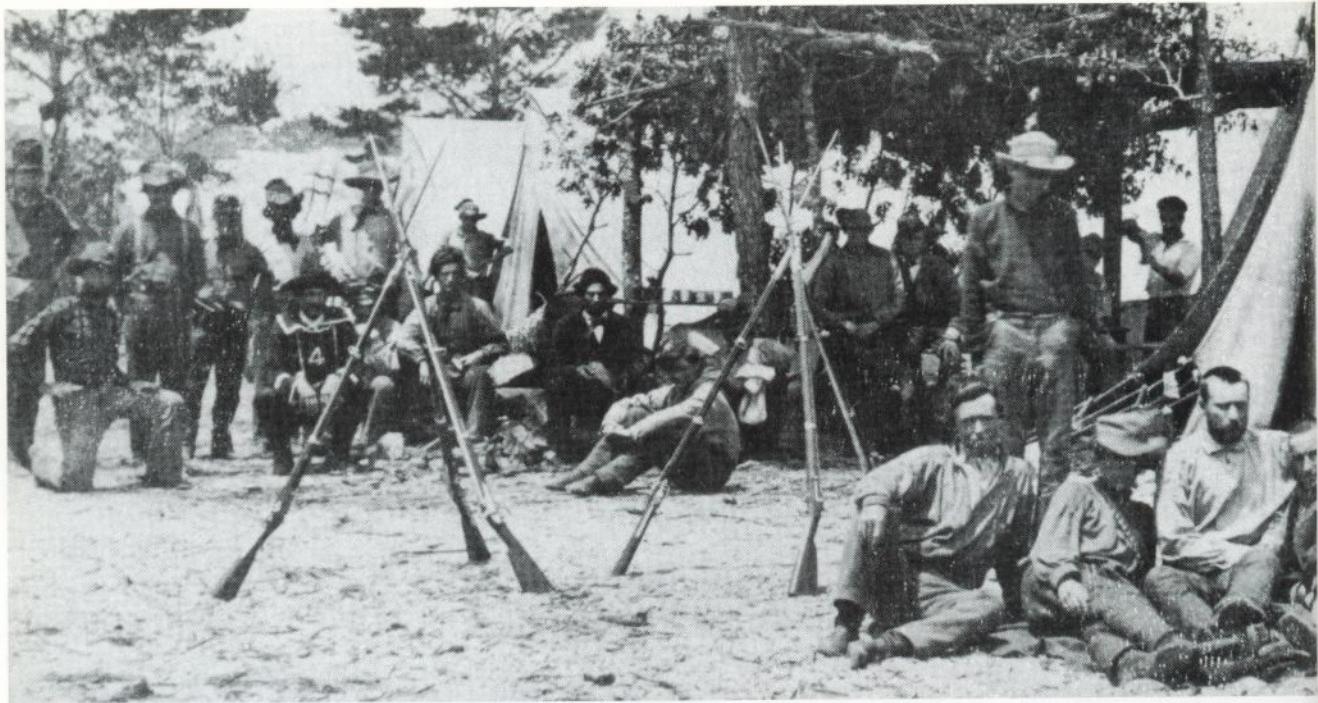


Mississippi and Georgia, in prescribing uniform regulations, created a substitute for the eagle, a U.S. symbol, for the rank of colonel. Georgia prescribed a 'silver embroidered Phoenix rising from flame...' This photograph of Colonel Carnot Posey of the 16th Mississippi Infantry shows the Mississippi version, a gold crescent on the shoulder strap. (MOC)



Above: This photograph by J. D. Edwards, taken in May 1861, shows the camp of the Louisville Blues, a company of the 1st Alabama Volunteers. There appears to be little uniformity here, but that is primarily because the men are in their shirt sleeves. Once they put on their dark blue frock coats, like the one man seated, their appearance would be improved considerably. Even at this stage of the war, however, the casual look and the ubiquitous slouch hat are already in evidence.

Left: Mississippi regulations prescribed a hat turned up on three sides. This soldier is probably a Mississippian, although some Louisiana troops also followed the same practice.



Above: The 9th Mississippi Infantry had been enlisted only a few weeks when this photograph was made at Pensacola, Florida. One man sports a fireman's shirt bearing the number 4, and some of the men wear their hair closely cut, a style that was very popular in the early months of the war in the deep South.

Below: These men, members of Company B, 9th Mississippi Infantry, reflect Mississippi's practice of supplying its troops with arms, accouterments and uniform buttons, but not clothing. They were expected to follow state regulations in

the manufacture of the uniforms, but there was great variety in the execution. These men show little uniformity except for the Mississippi rifles, accouterments, and light gray hats. Two of the men wear checkered pants, but the others display a variety of gray or other light-colored clothing. (LC)

Opposite page: This sergeant of the Crescent City Rifles, a New Orleans company, is fully equipped in a gray service uniform with white canvas leggings. He carries full accouterments, including a knapsack and tin canteen, and is armed with a U.S. Model 1842 musket. (MOC)







Left: Members of the 5th Company, Washington Artillery of New Orleans in their camp near the city in early 1862. This was one of the élite companies of New Orleans, and the men purchased their own uniforms. They wore gray jackets and trousers with red trim, and carried their accouterments on white buff belts. (MOC)



Left: This Louisiana volunteer would be unidentifiable were it not for his state belt plate. Like Mississippi, Louisiana generally supplied its troops only with arms and accouterments. Uniform designs were left up to individual companies.



Above: Private J. W. Noyes of the Orleans Cadets, a company in Dreux's Louisiana Battalion, poses in Richmond in the summer of 1861. This company already had been in service some months when this photo was taken; photographs taken in Pensacola in May showed the men in the expected shirt sleeves. The trim on this frock coat is probably black.

Above right: This is an example where even early in the war, units did not conform to regulations. This individual, Private



Albert Hall, served in the 1st Georgia Regular Infantry, but the uniform bears no resemblance to the published regulations for that regiment. According to the state regulations, he should have been wearing a single-breasted cadet gray frock coat trimmed in black with the regimental number on the collar, gray trousers and a black felt hat. The uniform here most closely resembles that of the Clinch Rifles. It is possible that the photo is misidentified. (MOC)



Left: This scene shows the Clinch Rifles, Company A of the 5th Georgia Infantry, who wore dark blue frock coats, kepis and sky-blue trousers, and carried Mississippi rifles. Here, the men have shed their coats. The caps bear an uncanny resemblance to that worn by Private Hall of the 1st Georgia Regulars.

Right: This unknown Georgian wears a light jacket, possibly of cotton, and trimmed with tape. He wears an applied star on his belt plate and his accouterment belts may be of webbing. His bowie knife is Georgia made, and provides the basic identification of his state affiliation.



Left: Sergeant Benjamin Barton, 8th Georgia Volunteers, wears a gray single-breasted frock coat which may be unfinished, because it has only three buttons in place. He wears a Federal-type forage cap in dark blue or black with undecipherable insignia on the top. His trousers may be sky-blue. (United Daughters of the Confederacy collection, Austin, TX)



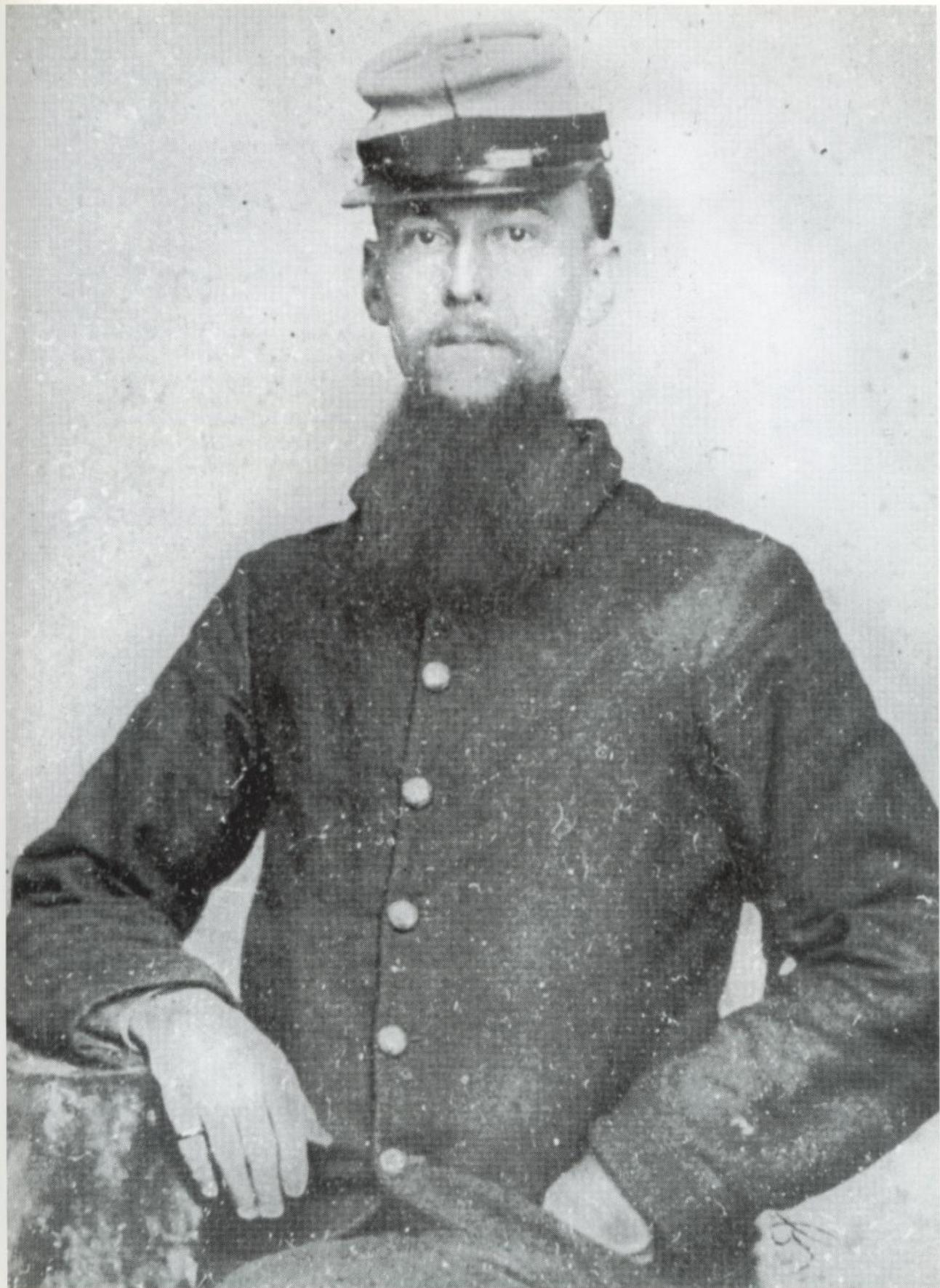


Above: The commutation system allowed practically any kind of clothing to be used, including civilian. Here Private F. A. Taulman, Co. G, 32nd Texas Dismounted Cavalry, poses in civilian clothes but carries saber, saber belt and Remington revolver. (CV)

Right: This photograph of Private Peter Jones of the 12th Virginia Infantry is interesting in that Jones wears the North Carolina State Troops issue sack coat. This is one example of North Carolina supplying clothing to the troops of other states.



Right: This ambrotype shows a Confederate wearing the North Carolina state issue sack coat. It has six North Carolina buttons, and the dark shoulder straps indicating infantry. The soldier is unidentified.





Left: Even in North Carolina, where troops generally were uniformed by state regulations, there were those companies that sported their own uniforms. These two men wear the so-called 'battle shirt', gray trousers and light-colored hats with the sides pinned up with buttons. Outrageous headgear was the craze with some volunteers, and one of these men has attached a large bag with a tassel - somewhat resembling the Phrygian cap - to his hat. (GHM)



Right: Tennessee volunteers showed as much variety in their uniforms as most Southerners, though there was still a decided preference for dark blue. Robert B. Hurt, Jr., who became the adjutant of the 55th Tennessee, wears what is probably a dark blue frock coat, with light-colored trim and a seven-button front. A Federal Model 1851 sword belt plate closes his patent leather sword belt. His musket is an 1855 Harpers Ferry rifle, his revolver a Colt, and his knife probably an English import. (MOC)

Right: In early 1862, the North Carolina sack coat began to be reduced to a jacket. This photograph shows one of the early versions of that change. The garment retains the falling collar and dark shoulder straps, with a seven-button front, but now is shortened to waist length. (GHM)



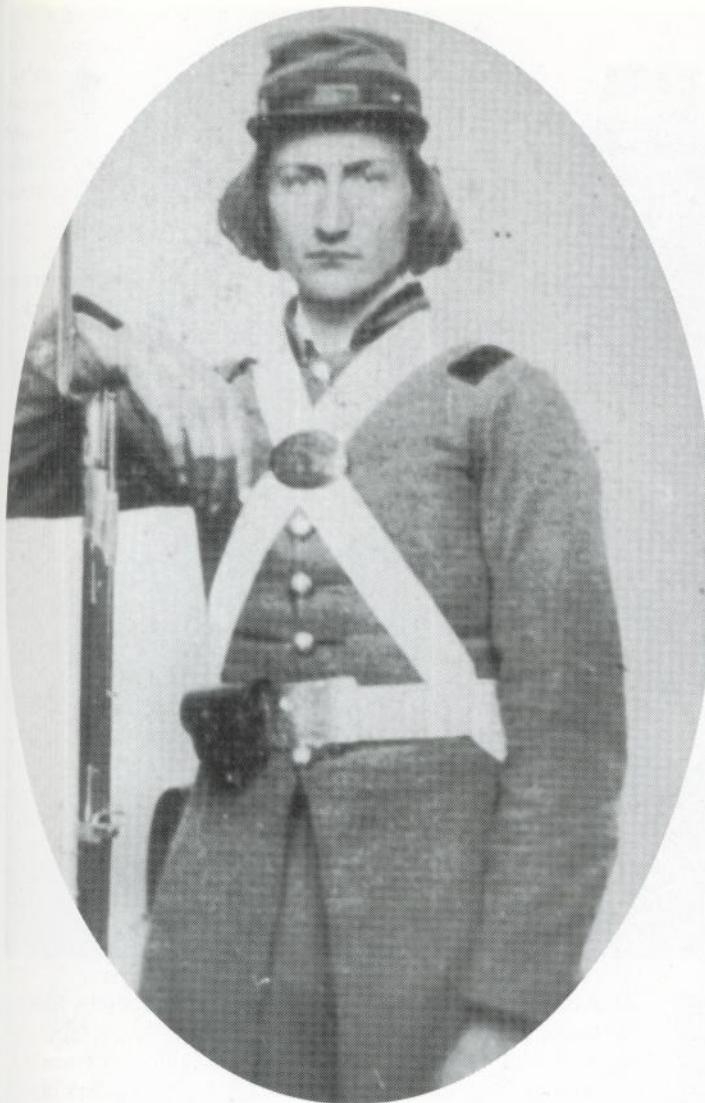


Left: Two officers of the 1st Tennessee Volunteers (Turney's), Captain N. C. Davis on the left and Lieutenant Sugg, display the dark blue frock coats prevalent among some Tennessee troops. Captain Davis wears a U.S. 1858-style black hat, while his lieutenant sports a kepi. (CV)

A
of
gr
A
cr

To
co
un
sk
an
as
se

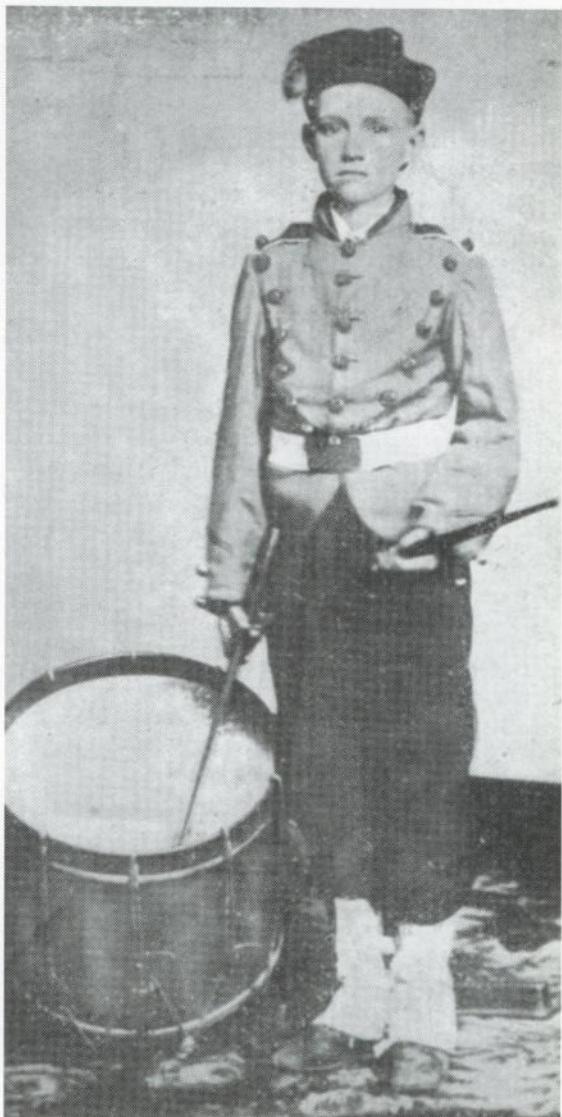
Ri
Co
tri
an
bir
me
a
the



Above: Some Virginia companies, particularly after the visit of the 7th New York to Richmond in the late 1850s, adopted gray like the New York unit. This Virginian, possibly from Alexandria, wears a gray frock coat with black trim, white cross belts and gray kepi.

Top right: This young private of the Old Dominion Rifles, a company from Norfolk, Virginia, wears a gray jacket of unusual design. It may be a *chasseur* pattern, with short skirts. It has dark (probably black) wings on the shoulders and corded cuff trim. His shako and overcoat are displayed, as is his rifle, a U.S. Model 1855. The Old Dominion Rifles served in the 6th Virginia Volunteers.

Right: Drummer Charles E. Mosby of the Elliott Grays, Company I of the 6th Virginia Volunteers. Mosby wears a triple-breasted gray jacket, dark trousers, canvas leggings and an unusual tasseled cap. His waistbelt is of white webbing, extensively issued by Virginia to its troops for accouterment belts. As a drummer, Mosby probably was uniformed in a distinct manner. He may have been the only individual in the army wearing this particular combination. (CV)

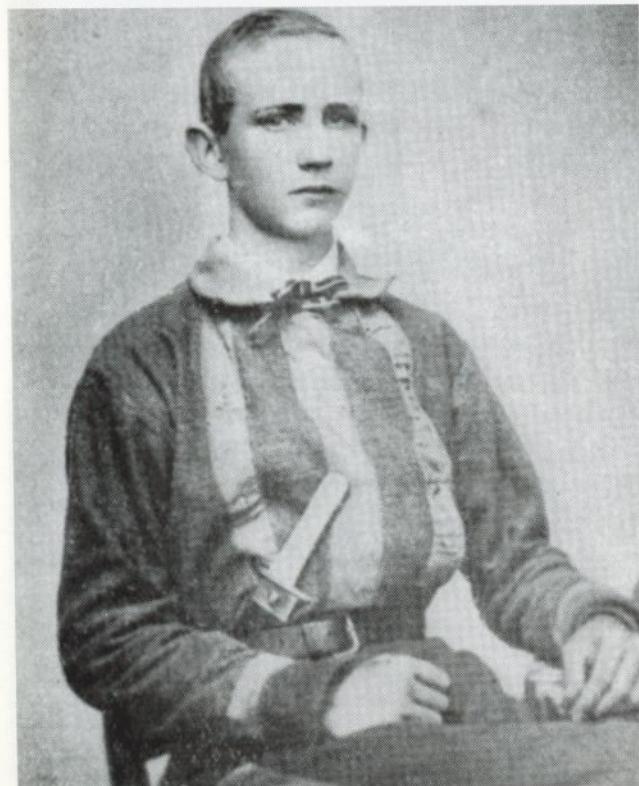




Above: Three members of the Sussex Light Dragoons, which became a company in the 13th Virginia Cavalry. Another photograph of a member of this company, plus a pre-war description, indicates that the unit normally wore dark blue frock coats with yellow trim. (MOC)

Right: This soldier is from one of several Lynchburg, Virginia companies that adopted similar uniforms, with the so-called 'battle shirt' as an upper garment. The term 'battle shirt' is modern, and has been used to describe the variously trimmed overshirts adopted by companies that (presumably) could not afford jackets or frock coats. This man is probably a member of the 11th Virginia Infantry.

Left: A member of the 11th Virginia, Sergeant Marion Seay of Company E, wears another version of the overshirt, this one trimmed vertically down the front, on the collar and the cuffs. While it would be incorrect to call the overshirt a true 'uniform', the 11th Virginia did attain some uniformity from its companies being dressed similarly. (CV)



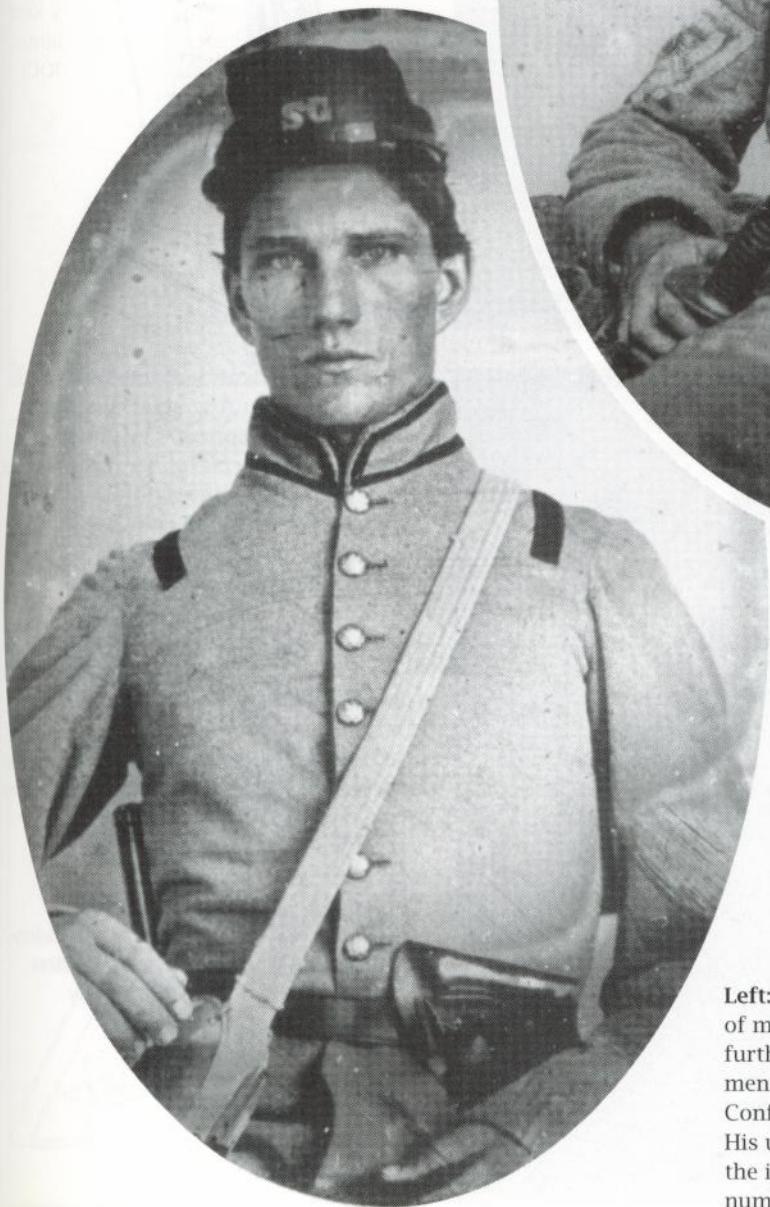




Left: Captain Thomas B. Horton of Company B, 11th Virginia, wearing a shirt quite similar to that of the unknown member of this regiment.

Although it is possible that both men were in the same company, the headgear is quite different and the colors of the shirt are reversed. Unlike the soldier who wears a light shirt with dark plastron, Captain Horton wears a dark shirt with a lighter plastron. His gray kepi is clearly much lighter than the shirt. (MOC)

Right: Another unknown Confederate, this quartermaster sergeant was photographed in Richmond, Virginia, judging from the table and chair seen in other photographs taken there. The weapons indicate that he is probably a cavalryman.



Left: Unfortunately, over the years, the identifications of many Confederate portraits have been lost. Until further research or luck produces an identification, the men in these portraits are simply unknown Confederate soldiers. This individual is an example. His uniform provides no real clue to his identity, and the initials on his cap, 'SG', could apply to any of a number of Southern companies.



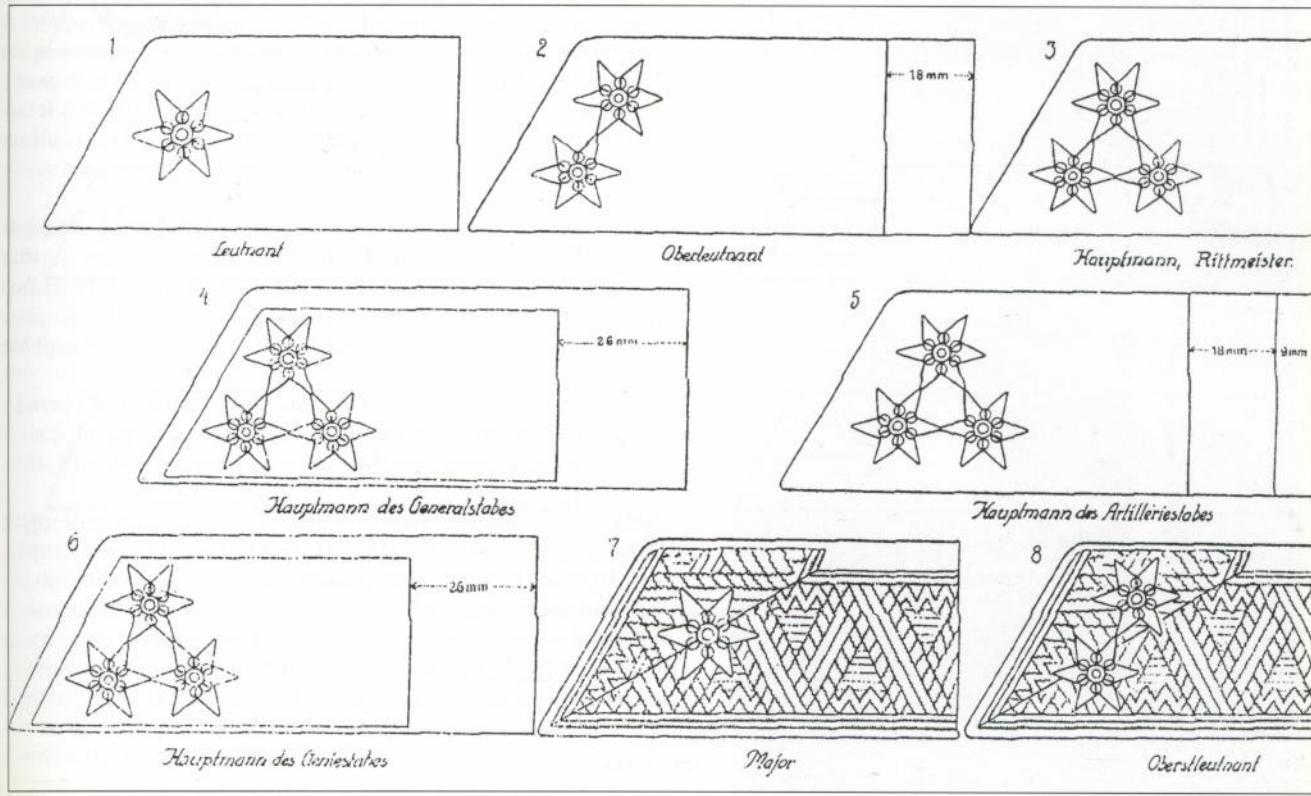
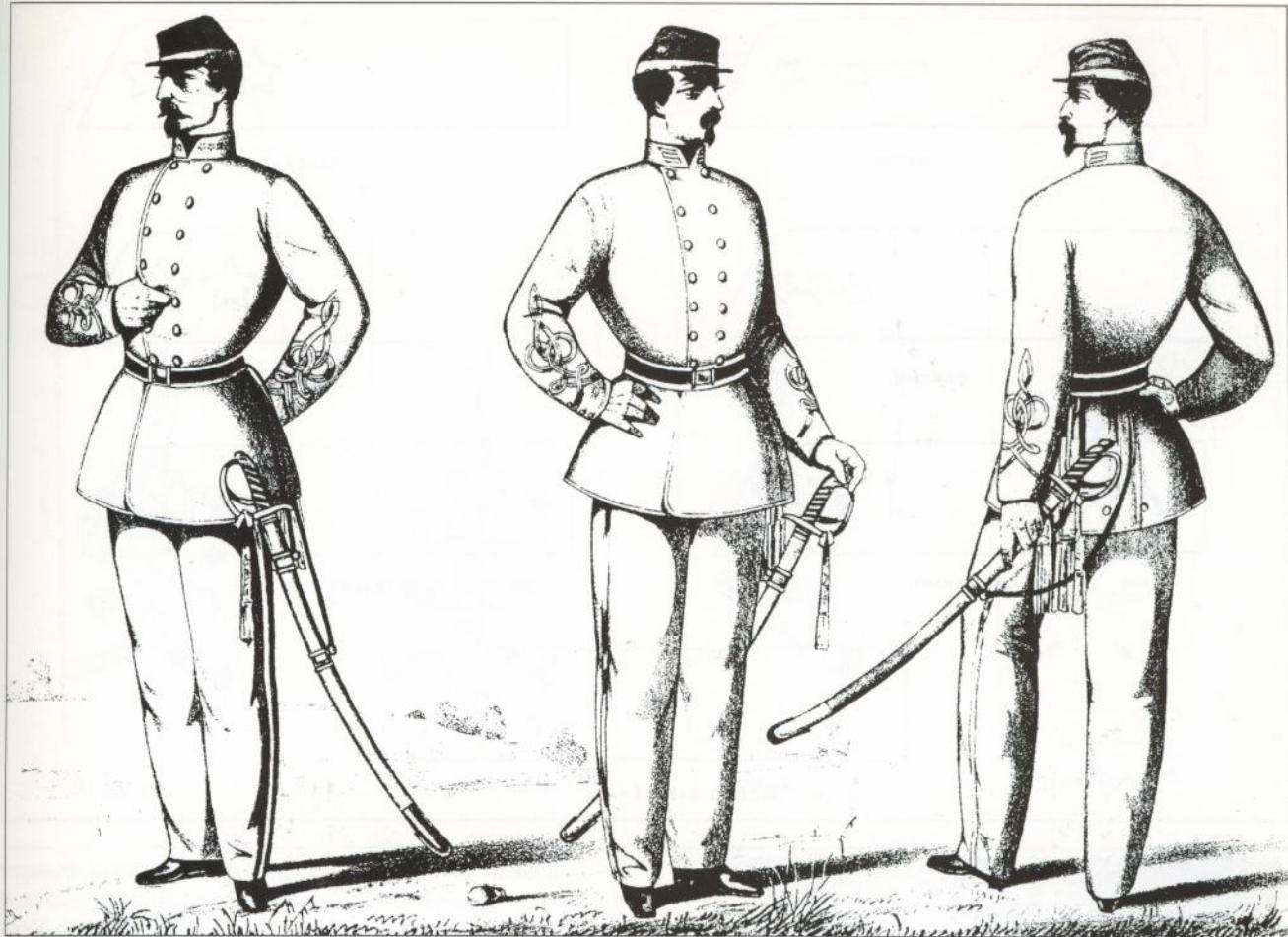
Left: An unknown member of the 18th Virginia Heavy Artillery, this man wears a gray forage cap and frock coat with shoulder straps. He carries a patent water filter canteen. The photo appears to have been taken in cold weather, probably the winter of 1861-2.

Right: Confederate infantry officers, as illustrated in the published regulations. The short Austrian tunic, and the collar and sleeve rank devices, are quite obvious here.



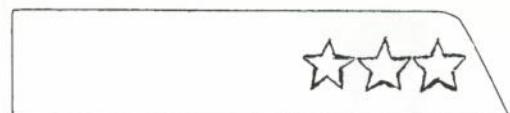
Left: Again unidentified, this man's jacket bears a certain resemblance to those worn by some companies of the 3rd Alabama Volunteers. Unfortunately, none of the details are sufficiently clear to be sure whether there is a connection. It is a classic example of much of the problem with Confederate uniform research.

Right: Austrian rank devices did not change significantly for many years. This scheme, although dating from World War I, is substantially the same as in the 1860s, and clearly shows the relationship between the Austrian system and the one Nicola Marschall proposed for Confederate officers. Not only are the rank devices on the collar, as in the Confederate system, but the basic scheme of stars was copied almost identically by the Confederates in the first version proposed. (Austrian Army Museum)





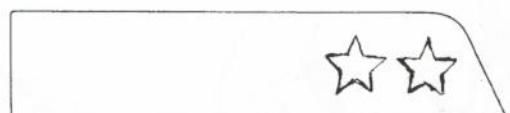
MAJOR



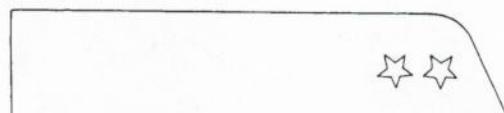
GENERAL



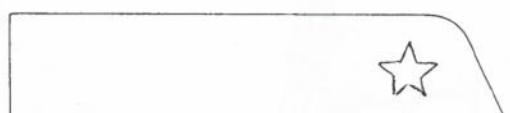
CAPTAIN



COLONEL



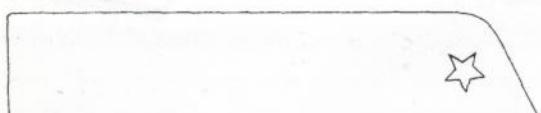
FIRST LIEUTENANT



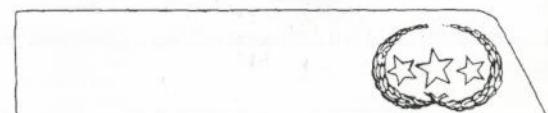
LIEUTENANT COLONEL



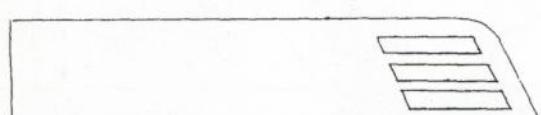
SECOND LIEUTENANT



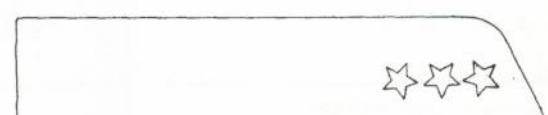
MAJOR



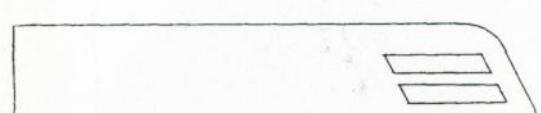
GENERAL



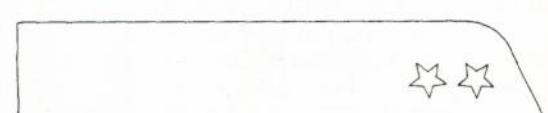
CAPTAIN



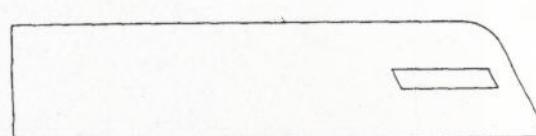
COLONEL



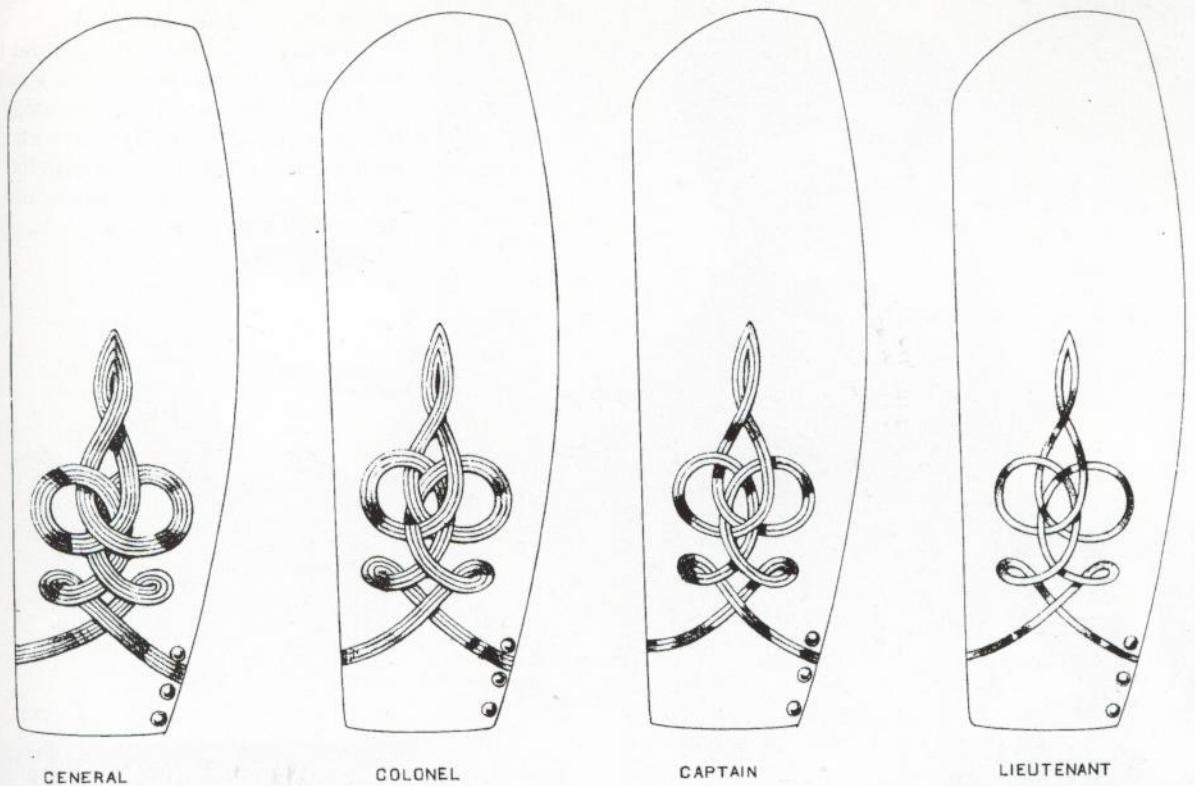
FIRST LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



SECOND LIEUTENANT



Opposite page, top: This scheme of officer rank insignia, described in an undated manuscript letter from about May 1861, noted that the uniform had been 'recently adopted' by the Confederate War Department. The scheme shown here admittedly is interpretive; the letter describes the number and size of stars (large or small) but not their arrangement. They could have been arranged in the Austrian manner. The relationship between this and the Austrian system is quite clear. Also, in this system, the rank was on the collar only, in the Austrian manner. There was no sleeve braid. (Author sketch)

Opposite page, bottom: The published version of Confederate officers' rank insignia retained the Austrian system of rank on the collars, as well as the stars for some ranks, but added bars for company officers and somewhat rearranged the insignia. This is the final version as used throughout the war.

Above: The Confederate system of sleeve braid, copied from the French. In the final version of the uniform, as prescribed 6 June 1861, this sleeve braid was worn with the collar devices.

Right: General James Longstreet and some members of his staff adopted the uniform as specified in the 1861 Regulations, including the short tunic. However, Moxley Sorrel, one of the staff, later remembered: '...The intention ... was to adopt the tunic like the short, close fitting, handsome Austrian garment, but it went completely by default. The officers would none of it. They took to the familiar cut of frock coat with good length of tail. Longstreet and two or three of us tried the tunic, but it was not popular...' (Lee-Fendall House, Alexandria, VA)

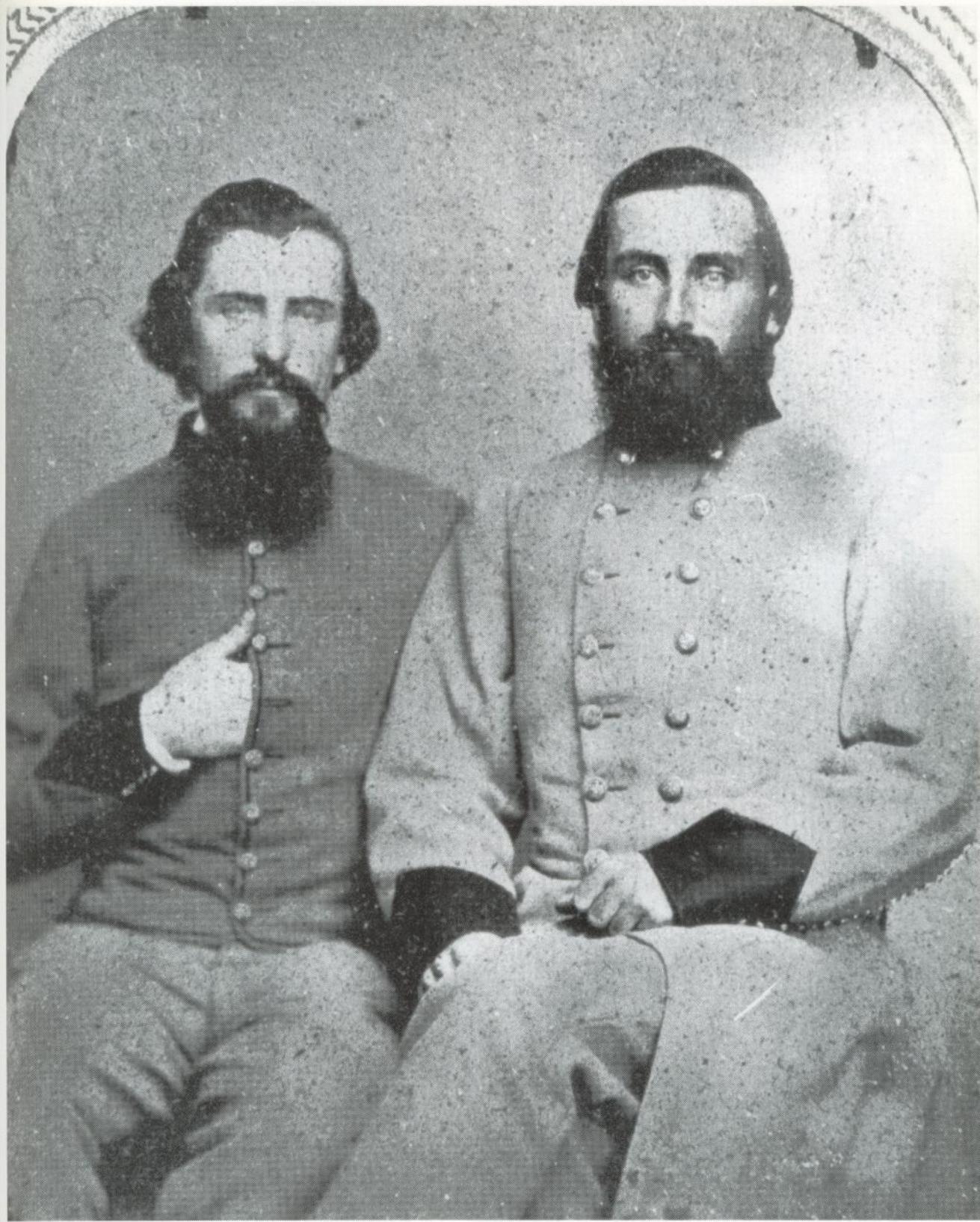




Left: Confederate officers' uniforms generally conformed fairly closely to Confederate regulations. This second lieutenant wears the double-breasted frock coat with seven-button front and edge piping called for in the regulations, with the distinctive Confederate collar insignia and sleeve braid. His sword is English, and his belt is that of an enlisted man, with an oval CS plate. (GHM)



Right: This photograph of Captain H. H. Curtis, Jr. of Co. H, 32nd Virginia Infantry, was taken relatively early in the war. He wears a double-breasted gray frock, but with Federal-type shoulder straps and no sleeve braid.



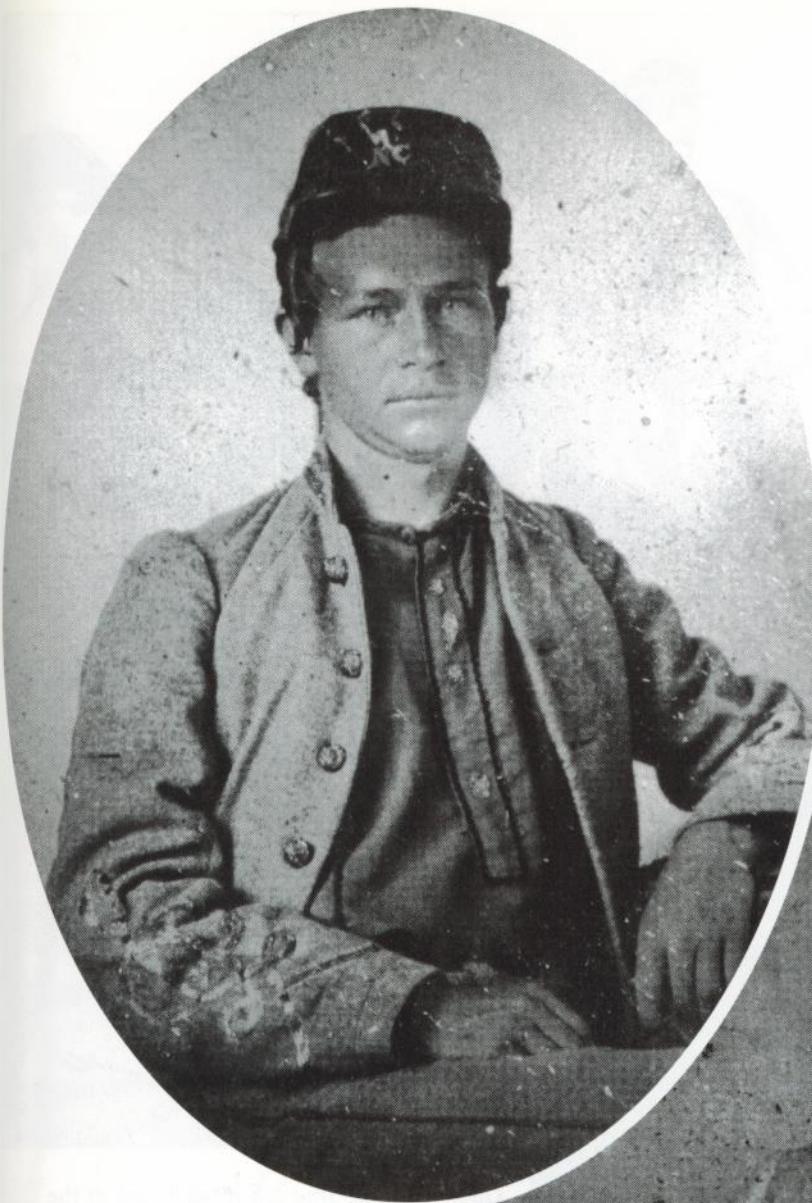
Above: This officer also wears the frock coat, but with an interesting braid scheme favored by some, particularly in the western theater. This was a row of gold braid running up the sleeve back-seam to about the elbow, where it usually ended

in a trefoil shape. The braid was normally trimmed, as in this case, with numerous small ball buttons running up the sleeve. The influence was French. (GHM)

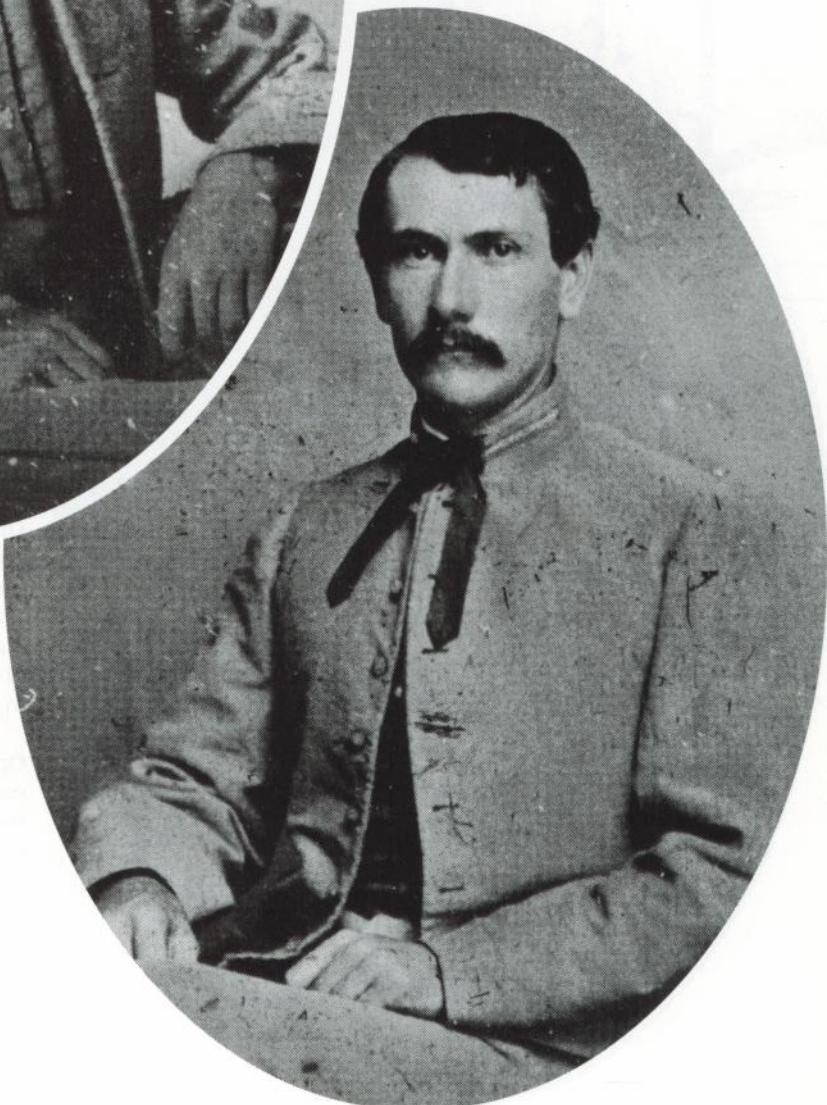


On
ne
of
on
wi
of
bl
al

On
Ho
ve
on
slo
ca
(C



Left: Some Confederate officers wore jackets like the men. Indeed, a general order from 1862 encouraged them to adopt enlisted dress in order to avoid casualties. This officer, Reuben Wilson of the 1st North Carolina Sharpshooters, wears a jacket with sleeve braid and 1st Lieutenant's bars on the collar. (GHM)



Below: An unidentified officer wearing a tailor-made but very plain jacket, with only 2nd Lieutenant's bars on the collar. (GHM)

Opposite page, left: A. R. Waud, the English newspaper artist, drew this Confederate officer at the same time he drew the bugler on page 65. He wears the classic frock coat with the sleeve braid. He was probably an officer of the 1st Virginia cavalry, or possibly the 55th Georgia Infantry, which Waud also sketched. (LC)

Opposite page, right: Captain Tom Pope Hodges of the 41st Mississippi wearing a very light-colored jacket, apparently with only collar insignia, dark trousers, dark slouch hat and sword belt. This was a typical uniform in the field for many officers. (CV)

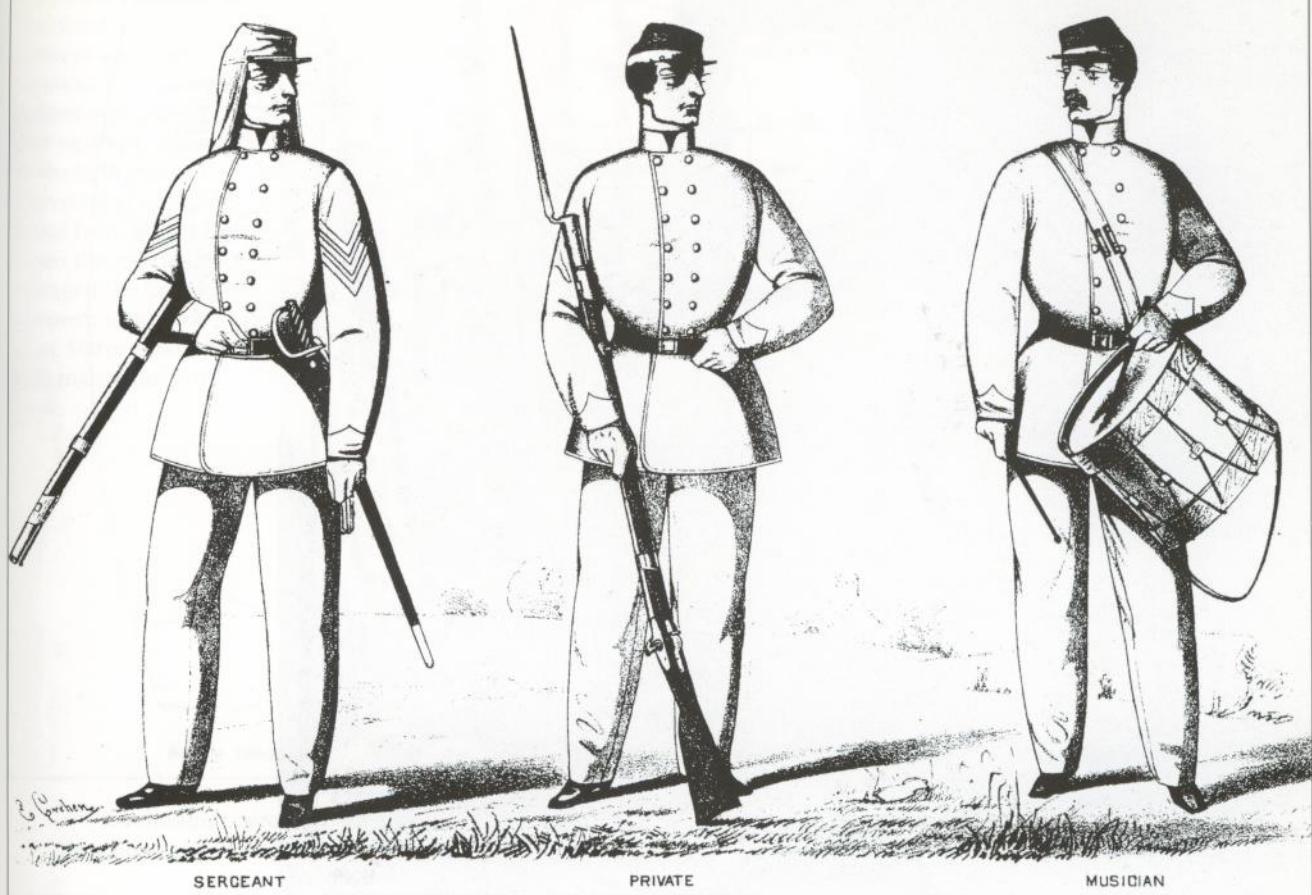
Right: This print of Austrian Marine Infantry, published in 1854 in a book on the Austrian Army, clearly shows the short tunic of that country and the collar rank devices that influenced Nicola Marschall in his design of the Confederate uniform. Although he was specifically influenced by Austrian *jägers*, the differences from Marine infantry were minor. (Pettencofer and Strassgchwandtner, *The Austrian Army*, Vienna, 1854)

Below: This image of an officer in the field was taken by a captured Yankee photographer near Nashville in 1863. Lieutenant W. C. D. Vaught of the 5th Company, Washington Artillery, wears an overcoat over his jacket, and a kepi with his rank braid. His weapon is a light artillery saber.



Opposite page, top: The official view of the Confederate enlisted infantryman, as shown in the 1861 Uniform Regulations. The illustrated version of the regulations, with plates by Blanton Duncan, was not available until the fall of 1861. The plate shows the Austrian influence in the short, double-breasted tunics.

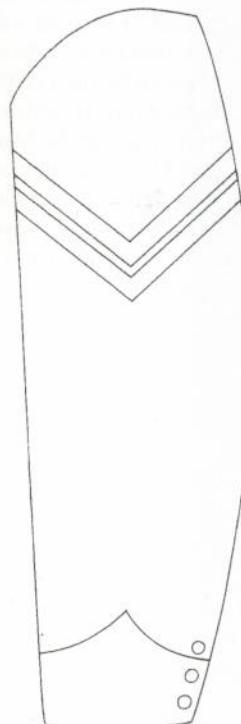
Opposite page, bottom: Confederate non-commissioned officers wore the same chevrons as their Federal counterparts. This plate, from the regulations, illustrates company level NCO rank.



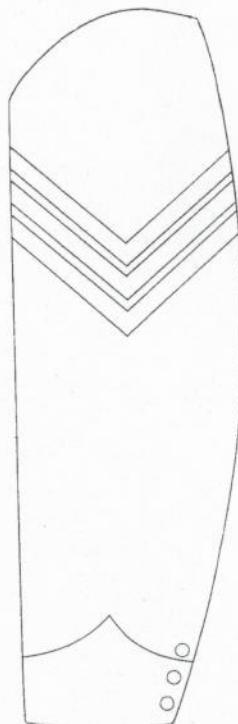
SERGEANT

PRIVATE

MUSICIAN



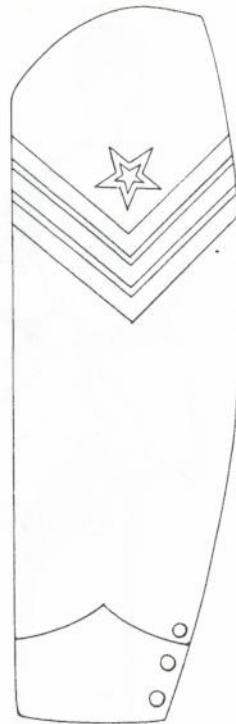
CORPORAL



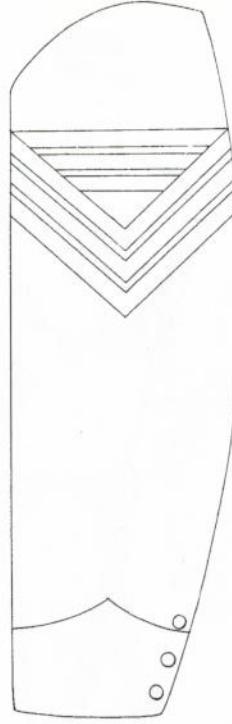
SERGEANT



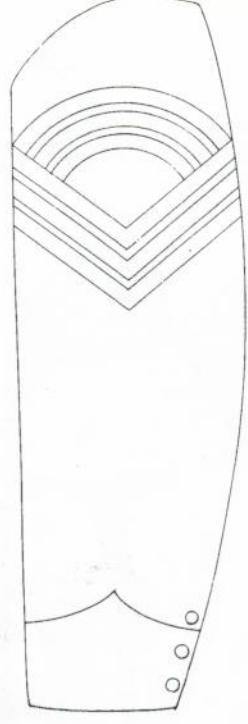
FIRST SERGEANT



ORDNANCE SERGEANT



QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT



SERGEANT MAJOR



Above: Confederate non-commissioned staff chevrons.

Left: This Confederate enlisted man is wearing a double-breasted tunic or frock coat inspired by the Confederate regulations. However, the dark trim may be black, and could indicate that he is a Georgian or North Carolinian, because both of those states prescribed that color for infantry.

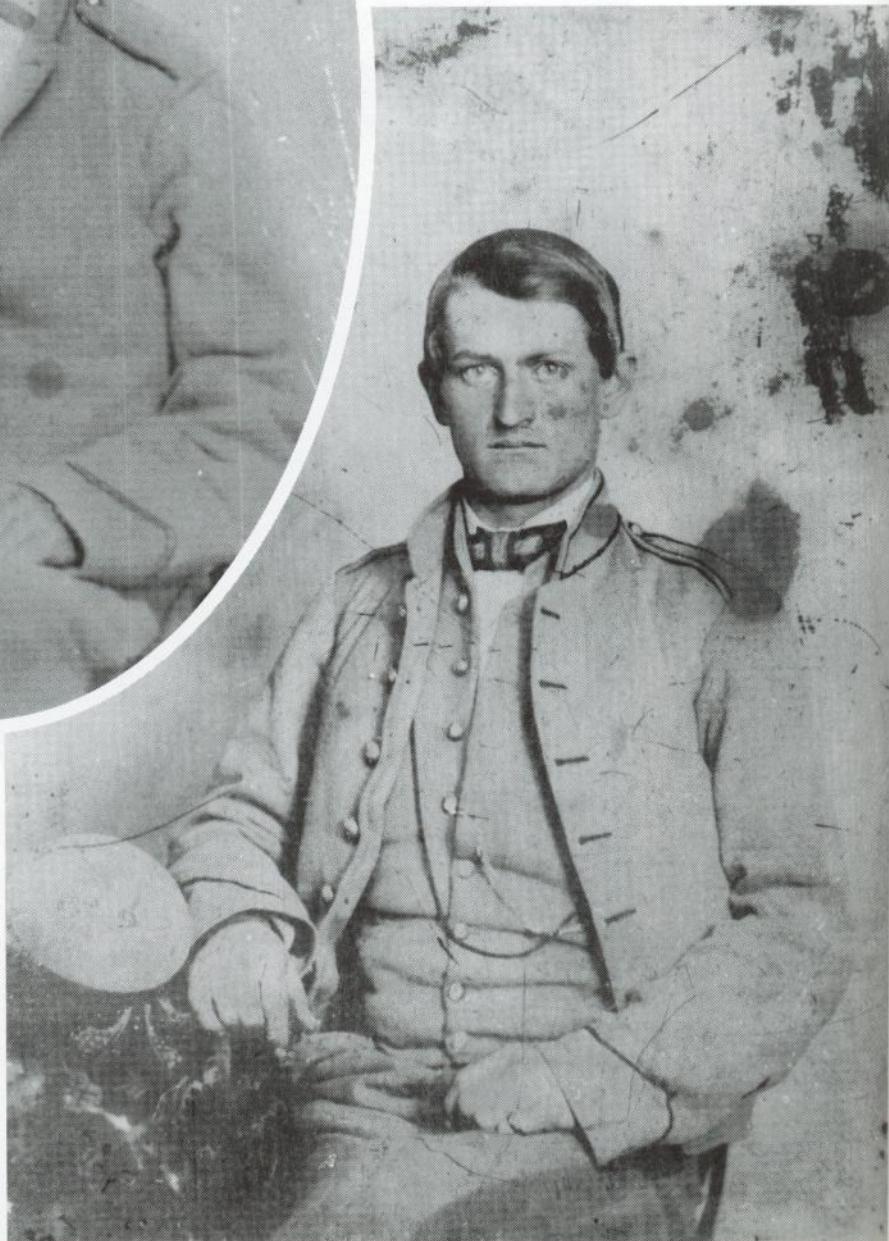
Right: This unidentified Confederate artillery sergeant's uniform fits the regulations very closely. The only real anomaly is the light-colored chevrons. It probably dates from after 1862 when the regulation changed the upper garment to a frock coat. Unfortunately, this man is unidentified.



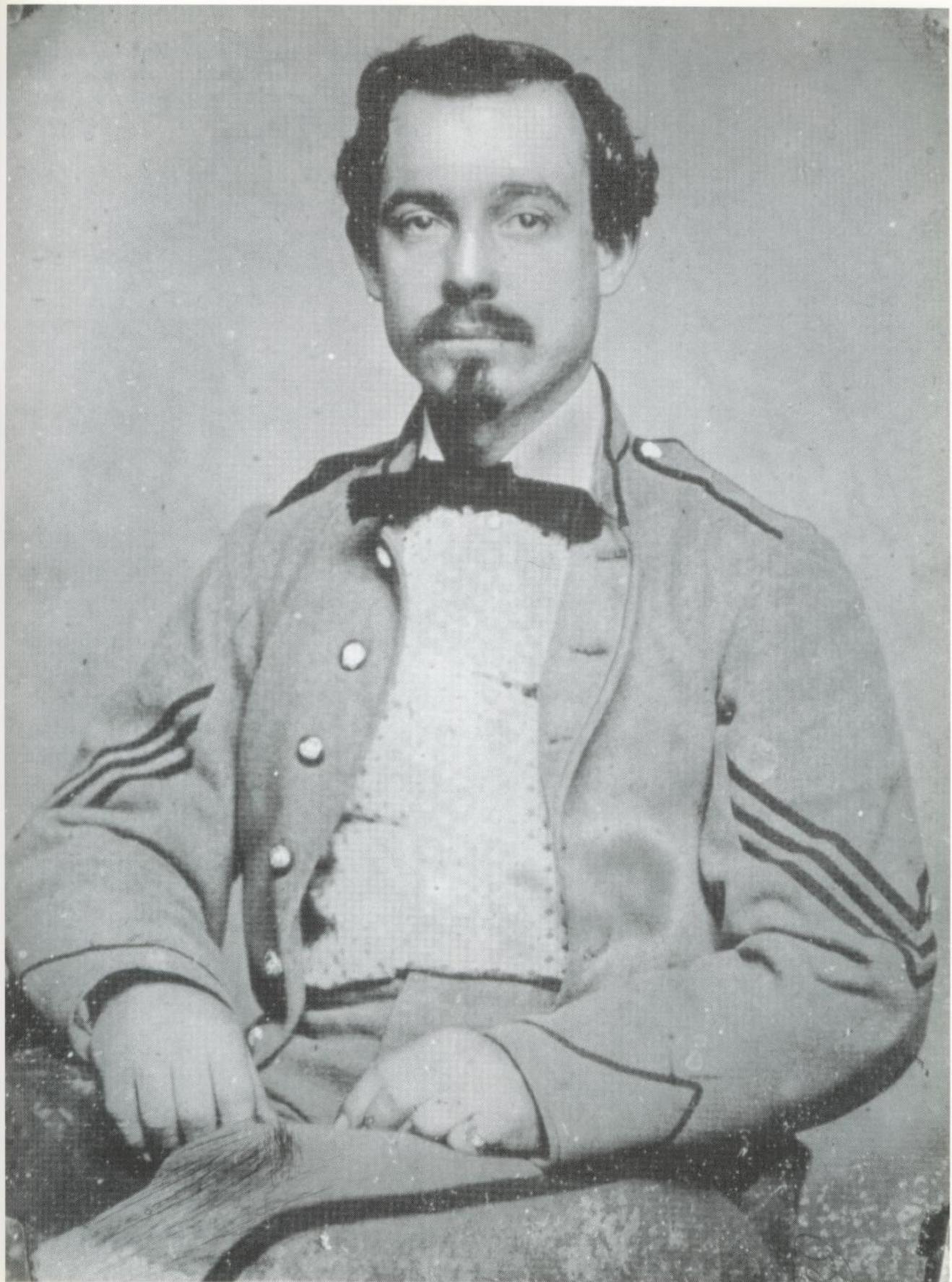


Left: A member of Crenshaw's Battery, an élite Richmond, Virginia organization. His jacket appears to be a Richmond Depot Type I, but is probably tailor-made, and may even be one of the uniforms that Captain Crenshaw, while serving in England as a contractor, purchased for the company. The kepi has a crossed cannon with 'C' and 'B' on either side.

Right: Sergeant William Crowder Owens, 9th Virginia Infantry, wearing another example of the Richmond Depot Type I jacket. Sergeant Owens was later killed at Gettysburg. (MOC)



Right: This photograph, taken 22 February 1862, shows Chief Trumpeter Charles H. Powell, Company F, 4th Virginia Cavalry, in one of the earliest known images of the Richmond Depot Type I jacket. It has the light color, trimming around the collar, shoulder straps and cuffs that characterize this style. (MOC)





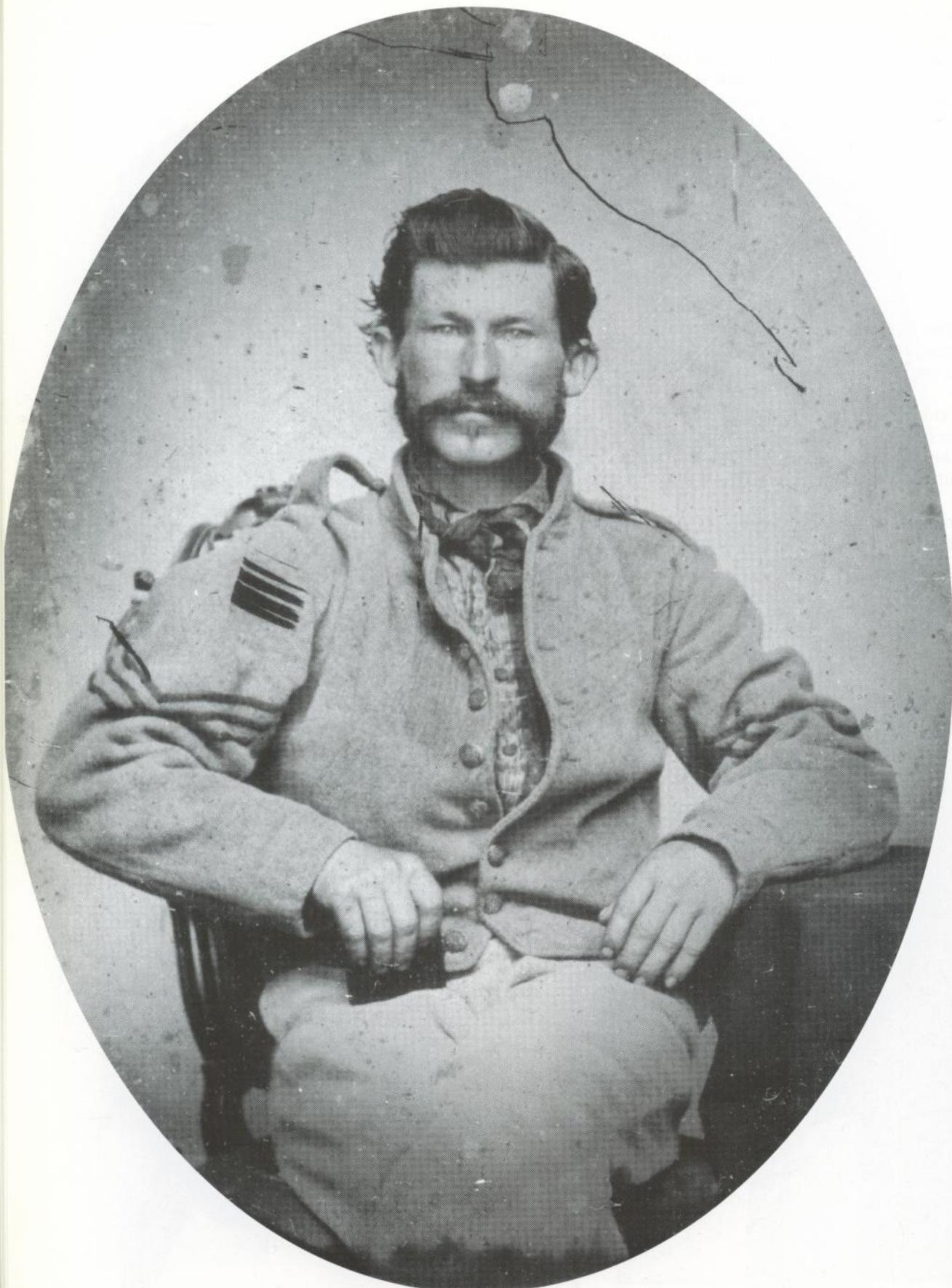
Left: This jacket, a privately made copy of the Richmond Depot Type I, was worn by Sergeant E. C. N. Green of the 47th North Carolina State Troops. No actual Type I jackets made at the Richmond Clothing Bureau are known to survive. (North Carolina Museum of History)

Right: This back view shows the seam pattern of the Richmond Depot Type II jacket. The belt loops are just barely visible at the sides.

Below: This view shows the nine-button front, shoulder straps and top stitching around the collar, down the front and around the cuffs that distinguish the Richmond Depot Type II jacket.

Below right: Typical belt loop on the Richmond Depot Type II jacket.





Lo
In
Re
m

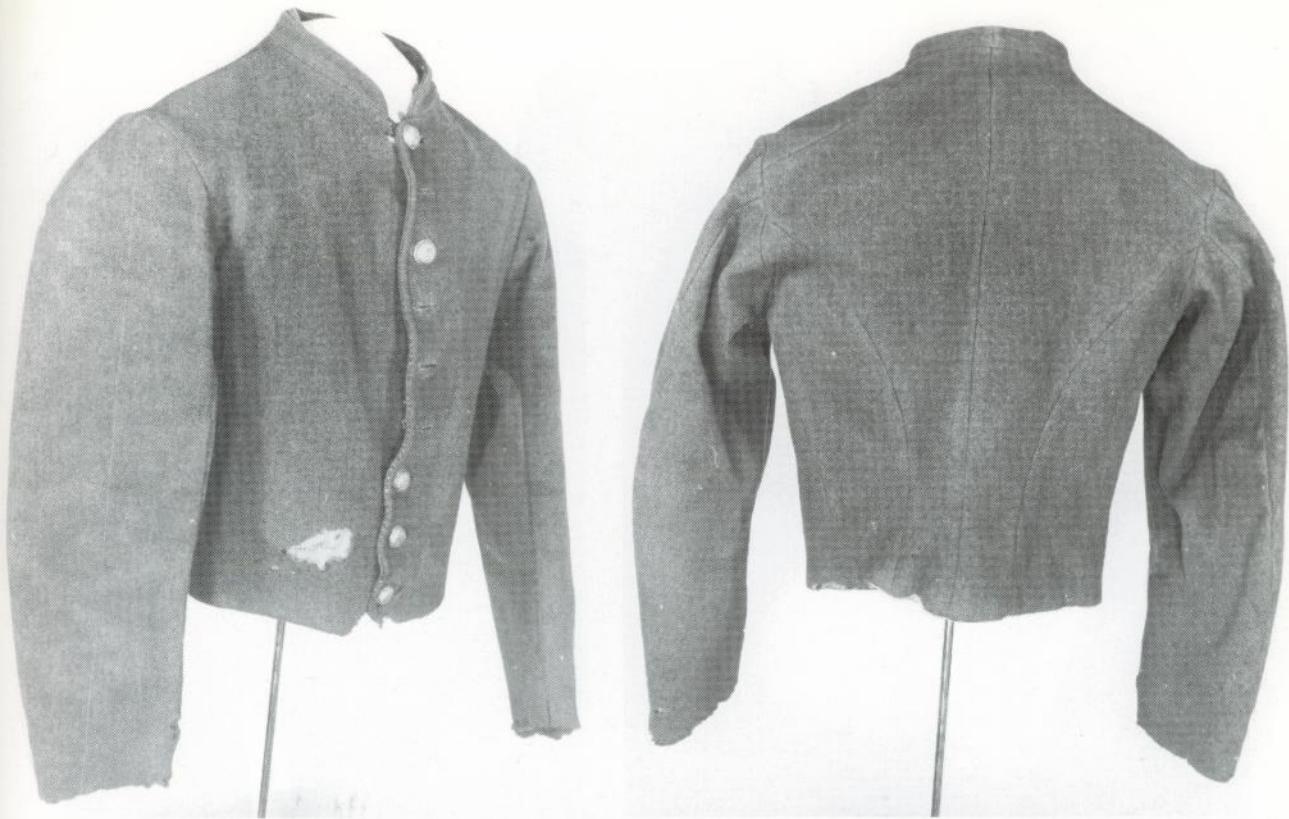


Left: Sergeant John French White, Company K, 32nd Virginia Infantry, was photographed on 15 May 1863 wearing a new Richmond Type II jacket that was part of an issue to his regiment received in April.

Above: First Sergeant Daniel Sheetz, Company K, 2nd Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, wearing a Richmond Type II jacket. Photographed in March 1864, Sergeant Sheetz's jacket exhibits typical Richmond characteristics, and in this case even the belt loops can be seen, but the uniform is a slight variant, having only a seven-button front.



Left: This photograph of an unidentified officer and enlisted man was taken by the Richmond firm of Rees and Company. The officer (a captain) wears the standard officer's frock coat and trousers with a slouch hat, while the enlisted man wears a rather baggy Richmond Type II jacket. His accouterments, featuring the so-called 'Georgia frame' buckle, are Confederate-made and his rifle musket is an Enfield.



Above: This jacket, worn by Private E. F. Barnes of the Richmond Howitzers when he surrendered at Appomattox, shows the nine-button front and plain shoulders of the Richmond Depot Type III jacket. (MOC)

Above right: Back view of the Barnes Richmond Depot Type III jacket. Note the lack of belt loops. (MOC)

Right: This Confederate, an unknown Virginian from Sperryville, wears the late-war Richmond Type III jacket minus the shoulder straps and belt loops of the earlier versions. Because his vest is made of the same material as the jacket, and vests were not issued by the Confederate Quartermaster's Department, the jacket is probably a private tailor's copy of the Richmond pattern.

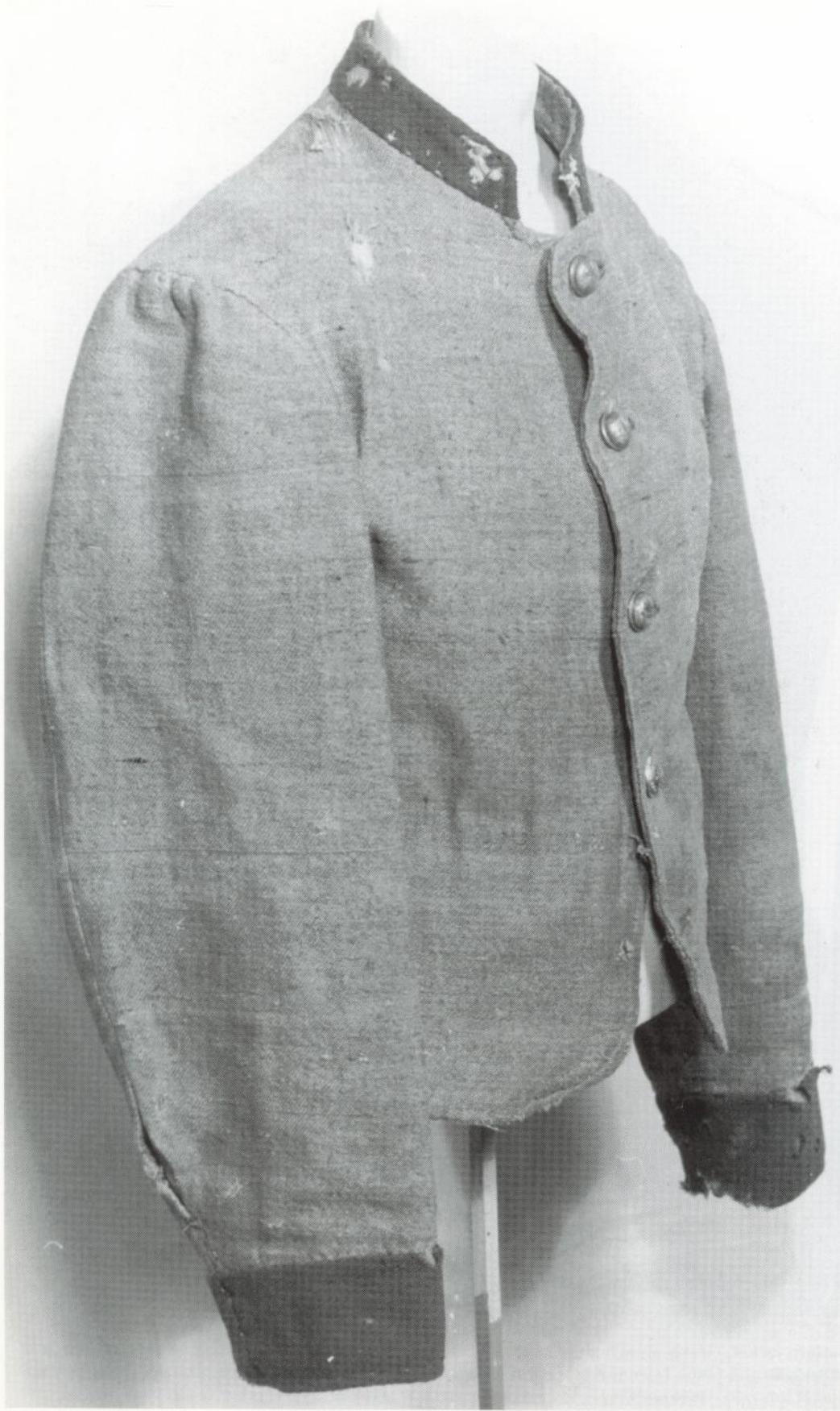




This cadet gray wool jacket, worn by Private Garrett Gouge of the 58th North Carolina Infantry, was made by the Limerick, Ireland firm of Peter Tait and Company. It is piped in royal blue on the collar edge and shoulder straps. (GHM)



A rear view of the Tait pattern jacket, clearly showing the lack of a center back seam, a characteristic of this pattern. It is known that at least 4,400 jackets and pants from the Tait contract were imported into Wilmington, North Carolina by the steamer *Evelyn* in December 1864. (GHM)



Left: This butternut-gray wool jean jacket was worn by Private Elijah C. Woodward of the 9th Kentucky Infantry. It was probably a product of the depot at Columbus, Georgia. (Kentucky Military History Museum)

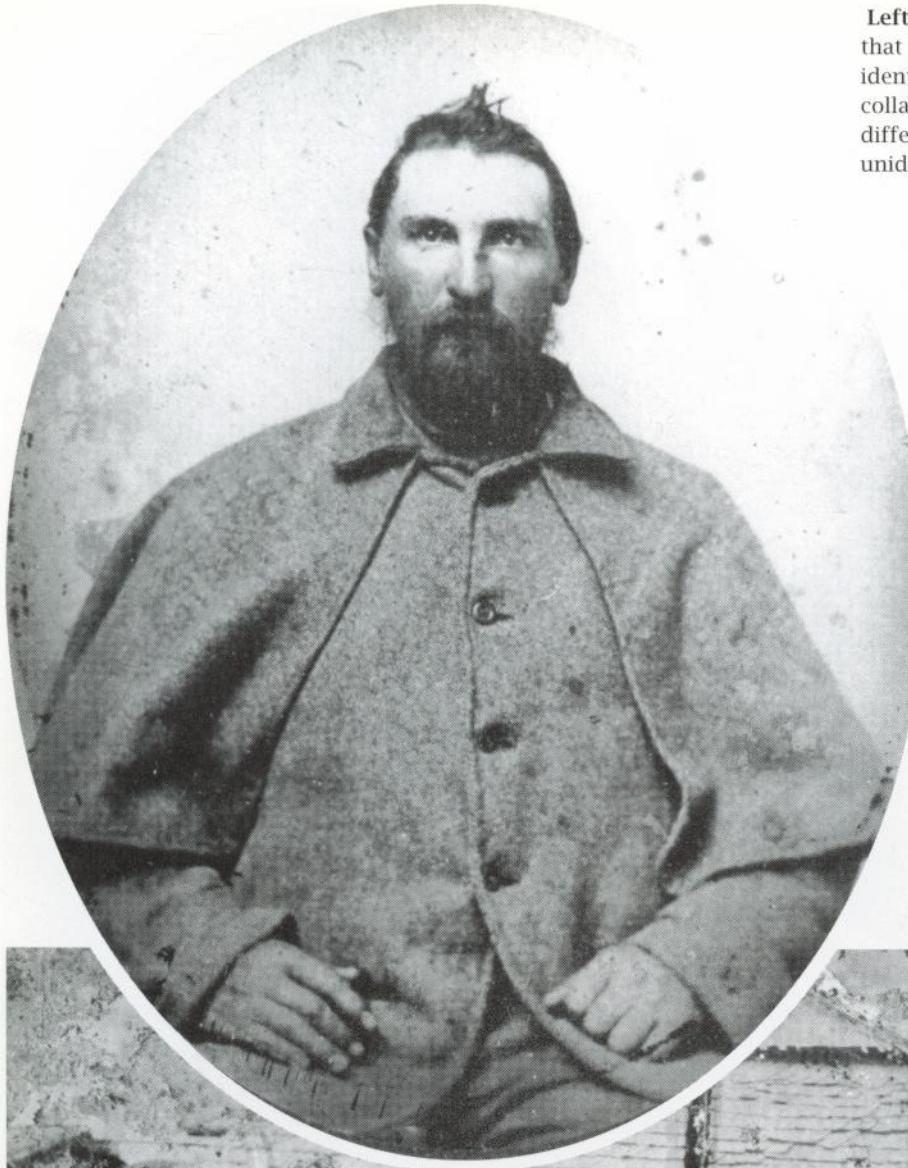


Above: An unknown western Confederate wearing a Columbus pattern jacket. This example has waist pockets added, but has the same dark trim on the collar and cuffs as the jacket worn by Private Woodward.

Above right: Although Confederate regulations prescribed overcoats, they were relatively scarce. Images of them in use are rare. This photo of Private Henry H. Kelly, 1st Virginia Battalion, shows a pattern of overcoat known to have been used in Virginia in the late 1850s by the 1st Virginia Volunteers, and later in the Confederacy.

Right: This photograph of an unknown Confederate shows the same pattern overcoat as worn by Private Kelly. It is characterized by the large buttons and the tab under the collar.





Left: This Confederate wears an overcoat that is similar to the previous type, but not identical. It has large, plain buttons, but no collar tab, and the material is somewhat different. Unfortunately, the man is unidentified.

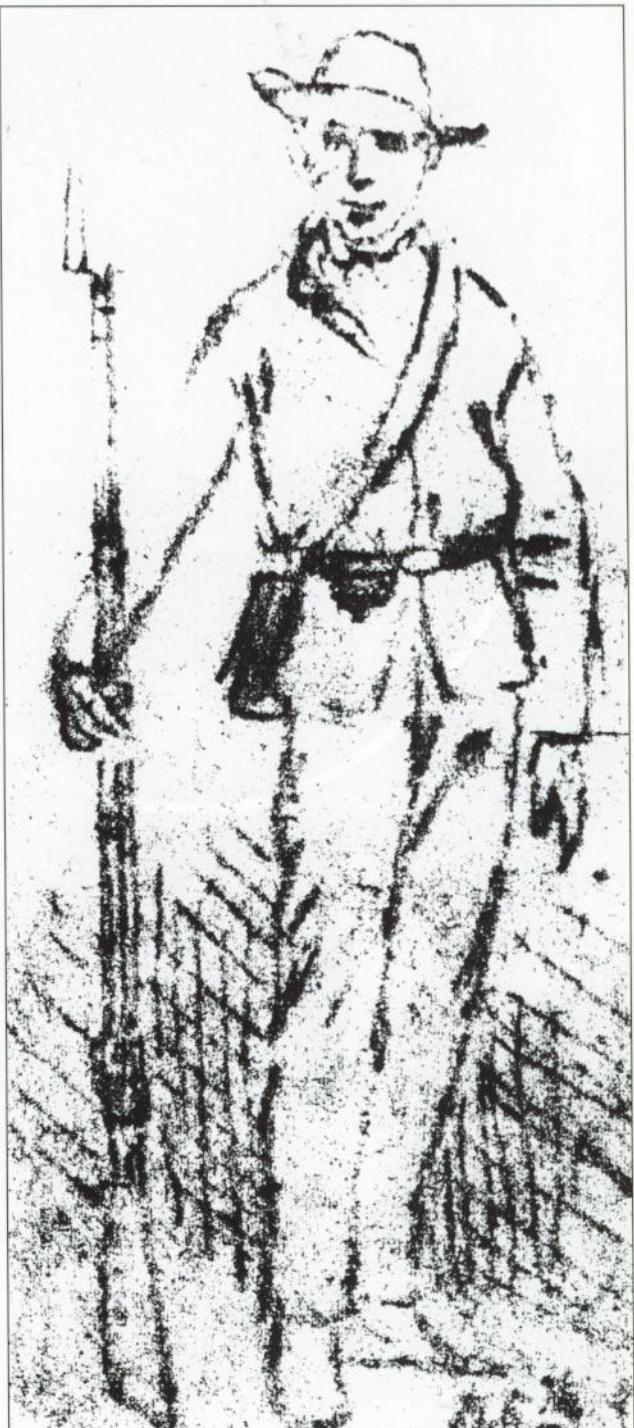


Below: In the winter of 1861, members of the 1st Texas Infantry in camp at Dumphries, Virginia gather for a photograph. The men of this company, the Star Rifles, wear jackets with a five-button front trimmed in dark braid, and dark blue forage caps with '1 TEXAS' and an 'SR' on either side of a star. One man wears an overcoat of the same pattern as worn by Private Kelly on page 63. Elements of the 1st Texas were supplied with quartermaster issue uniforms as early as November 1861.

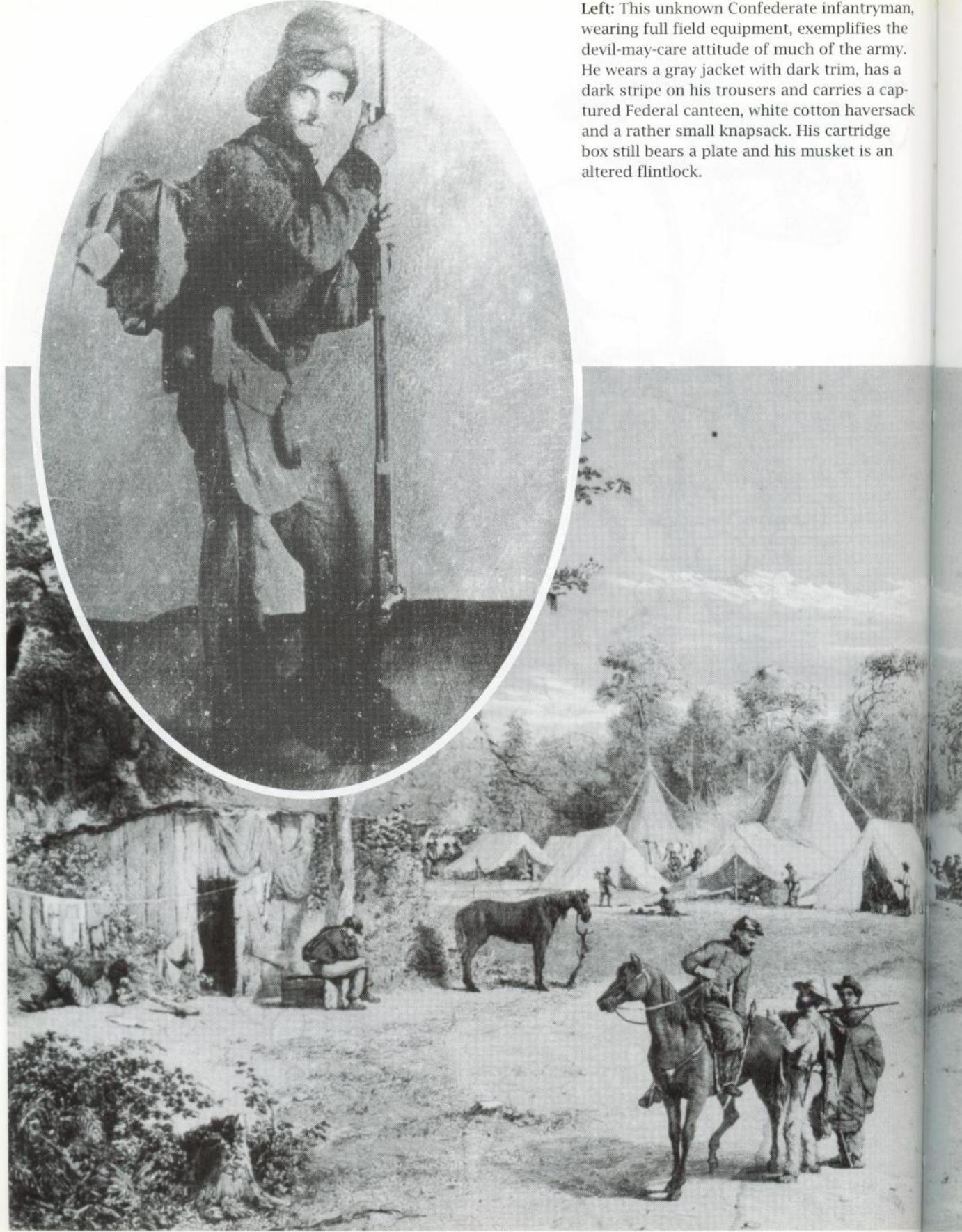
Ri
the
the
the
un



Left: This drawing, done by A. R. Waud in the fall of 1862 while he was briefly in Confederate hands, shows the remains of the old regimental uniform of the 1st Virginia Cavalry still in use. (LC)



Right: Waud did this drawing about the same time as those of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. This infantry private, a member of the 55th Georgia Infantry, wears a coat very reminiscent of the Federal sack coat, and may in fact be wearing a captured uniform from the stocks at Harper's Ferry. (LC)



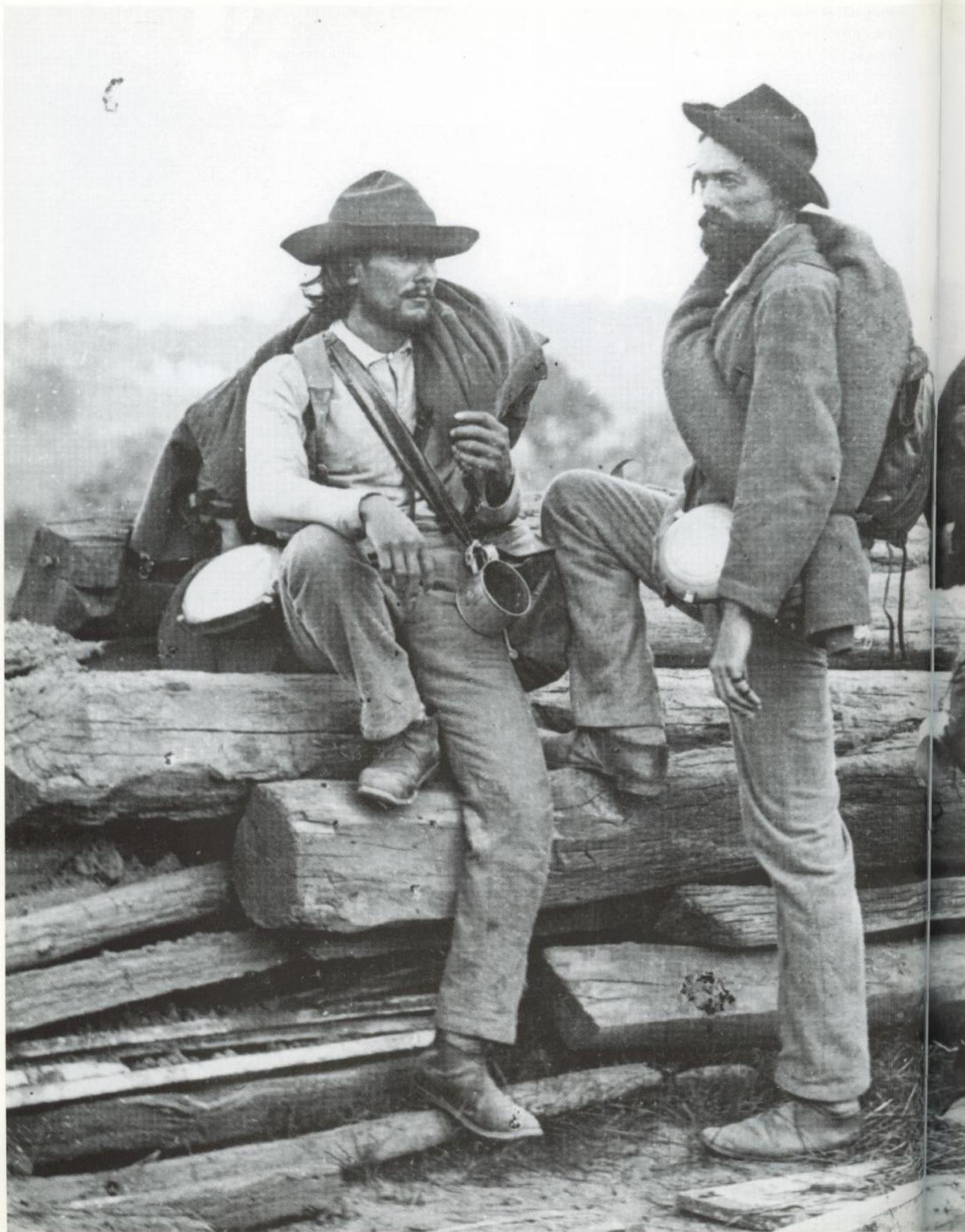
Left: This unknown Confederate infantryman, wearing full field equipment, exemplifies the devil-may-care attitude of much of the army. He wears a gray jacket with dark trim, has a dark stripe on his trousers and carries a captured Federal canteen, white cotton haversack and a rather small knapsack. His cartridge box still bears a plate and his musket is an altered flintlock.



Above: These men, photographed in May 1863 on the railroad bridge at Fredericksburg, are probably members of Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade, who were garrisoning the town at the time. The officer in his double-breasted frock coat is prominent. The majority of his men appear to have dark jackets and black hats. A number of them wear their cartridge boxes on shoulder belts, and brass buttons are obvious on most of the jackets. One man wears a rather baggy jacket and cap. (Mass MOLLUS)

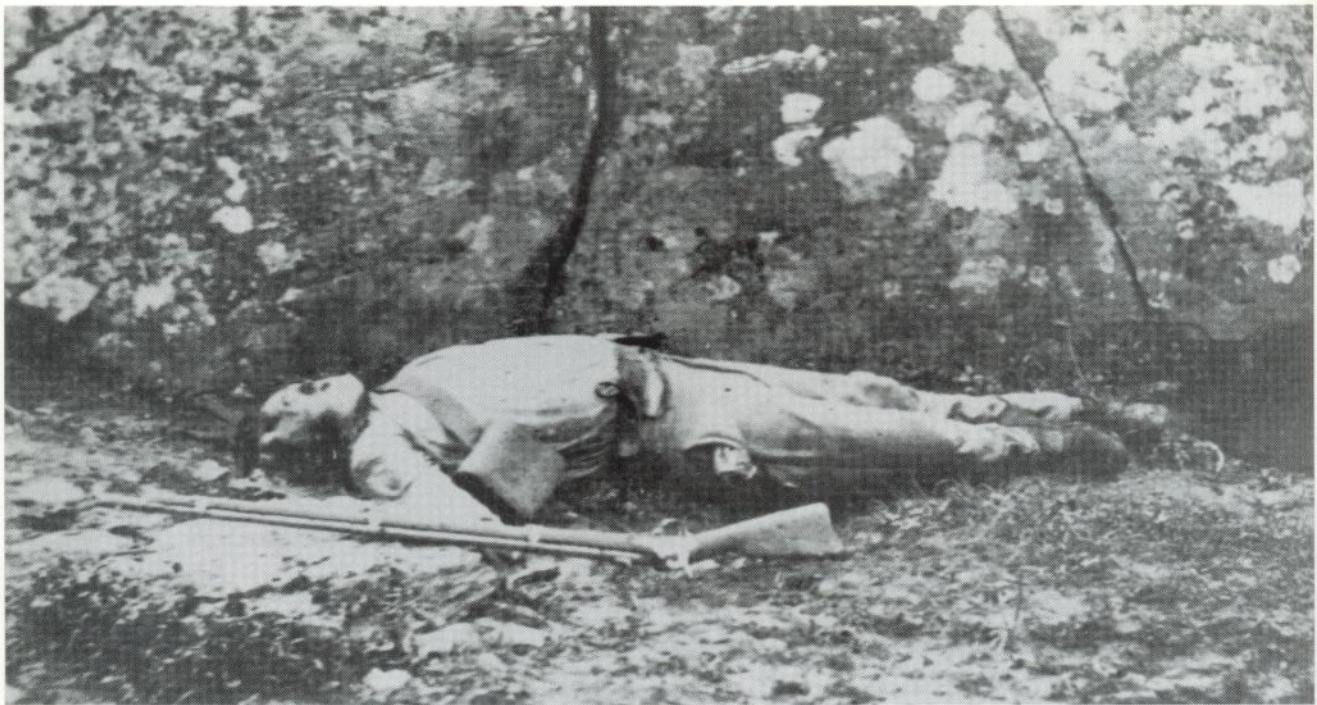


Left: Conrad Wise Chapman, perhaps the Confederacy's best artist, produced this engraving of a camp of Wise's Brigade on Diascund Creek in early 1863. His depiction of Confederate uniforms shows the typical variety, but is especially important as one of the few true eye-witness sketches of Confederate troops in the field. Note the soldier wearing a blanket as an overcoat, while one of his comrades is in shirt sleeves. (Valentine Museum, Richmond, VA)





This classic photograph, perhaps the only true portrait of Confederate enlisted men in the field, is of three Confederates about to be sent to prison camp. It was taken about 15 July 1863, two weeks after the battle of Gettysburg. These men may have spent the previous two weeks procuring various Federal items to supplement their meager Confederate kit. All three carry Federal canteens, at least two (on right and left) have Federal haversacks, and the man on the left is wearing a Federal shirt. All apparently carry knapsacks, a far more common practice among Confederate infantry than legend allows. Their uniforms all appear to be Confederate. (LC)



Above: Photographs of bodies are among the best sources of information for Confederate field dress simply because there are so few photographs of live Confederates in the field. This man, killed in Devil's Den at Gettysburg, is interesting because he apparently went into battle wearing only a shirt. His cartridge box, which appears to be Confederate, is worn over his shoulder over the shirt. There is no indication that he wore a jacket. His trousers may be Federal, and the body has been looted, based on the turned-out trouser pocket. His shoes, however, are undisturbed. The musket is probably a photographer's prop, the same one seen in many of the Gettysburg views. (Mass MOLLUS)

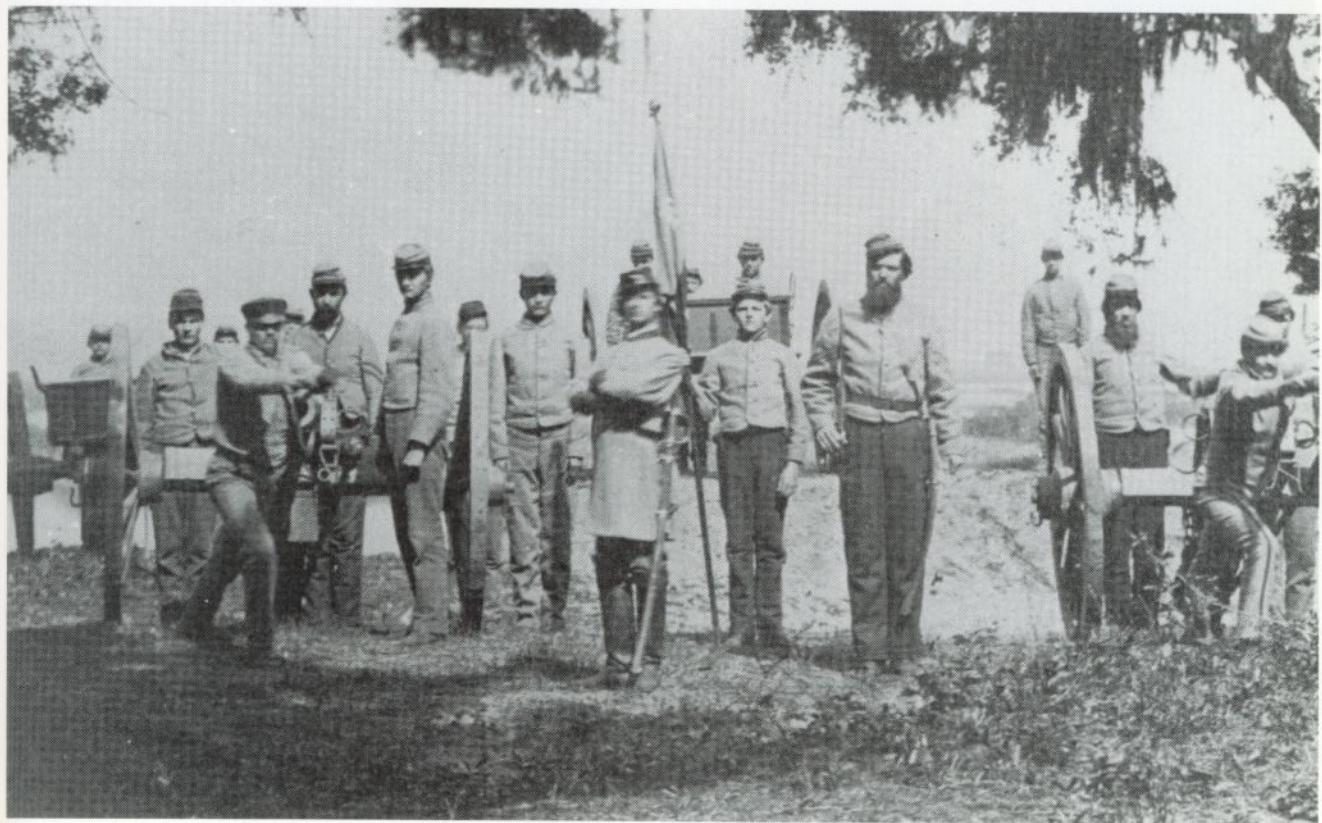
Below: This is one of two photographs of the same man, probably a member of the 20th Georgia Infantry, showing him in his original position, down the slope of Devil's Den from where the second photograph was taken. He wears a lightweight single-breasted frock coat, with a six-button front and a large patch pocket on the left breast. His trousers appear to be of the same material, and his kepi lies on the ground near by. His shirt is white cotton. A small cotton haversack carried on a leather strap lies just under him, along with a tin cup. The rifle musket was added by the photographer. (Mass MOLLUS)





Above: This view of the same body was taken after it had been dragged a number of yards up the slope to the stone wall area. The pocket and six-button front on the coat are quite obvious, as is the shirt. While the trousers appear somewhat lighter than the coat, the upper part of the body is probably in shadow. The cartridge box and rifle musket were evidently added by the photographer. (Mass MOLLUS)

Below: Taken in the Charleston, South Carolina defenses, these members of the Palmetto Battery, South Carolina Light Artillery, are relatively well uniformed and equipped. It is a rare view of a Confederate unit from the mid-point of the war. These men would have been supplied by the clothing depot at Charleston. (Valentine Museum, Richmond, VA)



Below: Taken on the Alsop Farm at Spotsylvania on 20 May 1864, this dead Confederate was probably from Ramseur's North Carolina Brigade. He wears a gray wool jacket, with large brass buttons, and a paler-colored vest underneath, with small metal buttons. His trousers are of wool, and may be lighter in hue than the jacket. His black

hat has a cord, and he carries an uncovered Federal bullseye canteen on a leather strap. The strap is interesting because it is split around the canteen itself, and attaches to the main strap with what appear to be the brass buttons used on Federal knapsacks. The jumble of straps around his right shoulder are apparently from a knap-

sack. His cartridge box and cap pouch seem to be Confederate-made, and he is wearing them on a waistbelt. The white bundle under his head may be his haversack. A side view of the same body shows he is wearing shoes and the clothing appears to be in good condition. (Mass MOLLUS)



Below: This row of bodies, taken at the Alsop Farm at Spotsylvania on 19 or 20 May 1864, is a particularly good view of Confederate uniforms as worn by members of Ramseur's North Carolina Brigade. The man in front wears a lightweight jacket, probably of jean or satinette, a military-style vest, a flannel shirt and dark woolen trousers. His suspender tabs are clearly visible. The man to his left also wears a lightweight jacket and trousers, and has tucked his trousers into his socks. The third body has a dark gray jacket, a vest and light trousers. The fourth body is probably the same man as shown above, now stripped of his equipment. In all cases, shoes and trousers appear to be in good condition. (Mass MOLLUS)





Above: The body of this soldier, also from the Alsop Farm, was photographed twice, from the side and the front. He wears a gray jacket of a somewhat thin material, with brass buttons, spaced in such a way that it probably had an eight- or nine-button front. It has an inside pocket on the left side which has been pulled out. There is no indication of shoulder straps. He wears a dark shirt, and over the shirt a cummerbund or belly band, a non-issue item probably intended to ward off intestinal ailments. His trousers are wool, and appear to be lighter in color than the jacket. His brogan shoes are in good condition. The checked item around his

leg may be a shirt. The large bundle under his head is a Federal knapsack, and his Federal canteen, a smooth-sided model, uncovered, is suspended from a thin leather strap adjusted by a buckle. The haversack is Confederate, with a large panel attached to the back side to prevent grease from meat staining the clothes. He wears his cartridge box, which may be Federal, on a Federal waistbelt with the U.S. plate upside down. There is no cap pouch in evidence. The item lying next to his left hand may be a cut-down Confederate canteen used as a mess tin. (Mass MOLLUS)



Above: These men, captured at Cold Harbor on 3 June 1864, could be from several Confederate brigades. The group sitting down is of particular interest. Most of the men are wearing Richmond Depot Type II jackets, with shoulder straps and belt loops, and judging from the lay of the material, probably made of wool jean. The beegum hats, several of them with cords, also have a certain similarity. Among

the group standing, a number of Federal-type, but gray, forage caps are in evidence, along with a few blue Federal ones. One man in the rear wears a light-colored hat with a Federal infantry insignia on the front. While there are a few frock coats in evidence, the vast majority of the men wear the jacket.

Below: Another detail from the same photograph. The

man standing on the right, wearing the Richmond jacket with shoulder straps and the black hat, has a toothbrush stuck in his button-hole - a practice commented on by a number of observers - and also carries what is probably a walking stick. He wears what appears to be a double-breasted vest. The man to his right and just behind has a tall beegum hat, but the same Richmond pattern jacket. He, too,

wears a vest. The soldier standing with his side to the camera also has a Richmond jacket, this one with the belt loop showing. He wears his haversack under his jacket, and appears to have either a kepi or perhaps even a Confederate naval-pattern cap. He has turned his cuffs up, showing the lighter underside of his wool jeans trousers. The man next to him has a single-breasted frock coat, and darker trousers. His headgear is blurred, and may be either a forage cap or even a slouch hat with the brim turned up on each side. The man to his right wears a Federal forage cap.

Opposite page top: Taken in June 1864, the man in the center of this picture, with his hands on his hips, wears what appears to be a gray sack coat with a dark collar, over his single-breasted vest. His hat sits at a rakish angle, and his coat, vest and trousers all seem to be the same hue. The man to his right rear wears a Richmond pattern jacket, and the soldier sitting in front has a very light-colored uniform.



Opposite page, bottom: Taken at the White House in June 1864, the group sitting down, as well as some standing, wear a preponderance of Richmond Type II jackets, with shoulder straps and belt loops. Among the men in the rear, however, is a soldier wearing a very light-colored jacket, with a four- or five-button front, and a Federal forage cap. The men to his right and left both wear only shirts. The soldier two men to the right of the soldier in the light jacket has a double-breasted jacket or frock coat.





Above: This famous photograph shows Confederates captured in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania in May 1864. The man looking at the camera, with the shelter half or coat draped over his arm, wears a heavy, light-colored jacket with a standing collar, and a black bowler-type hat. Other hat styles are in evidence. One soldier just behind the man in front has a knapsack, while another, standing in the shadow at the right, shows a row of brass buttons on his coat. None of these men have ragged knees to their trousers and all appear to be wearing shoes. (Mass MOLLUS)

Left: This detail of the above photograph shows haversacks, hat styles and blanket rolls a bit more clearly. A number of these men are wearing Federal forage caps. (Mass MOLLUS)

Right: Very few photographs actually illustrate ragged Confederates. This one, however, of two members of the 21st Virginia Infantry, taken in June 1864, does show ragged knees in one man's trousers. These men have shed their jackets, and the photo provides quite a clear view of the men's shirts, which appear to be flannel - relatively rare late in the war.

Below: This photograph of two men described as 'Rebel Deserters' shows men who are in an advanced state of deterioration. Indeed, their clothing is so patched and ragged - and given the contrast between these men and known photos of Confederates in the field who are in much better condition - that this may possibly be a propaganda photograph. It is difficult to analyze the uniforms, although the man on the left appears to have a sack coat of Federal style, while the man on the right has some kind of jacket. (Mass MOLLUS)

Below right: These two men were killed at Petersburg in April 1865. The body in the foreground wears a double-breasted frock coat, and a vest over a light-colored cotton shirt. His trousers are a lighter color and his hat is black. The coat may indicate that he is an officer. The other man also has lighter-color trousers than his upper garment, which is probably a jacket. Note that neither man has holes in the trousers or the shoes, an indication that the Petersburg troops were reasonably well supplied, even late in the war. (Mass MOLLUS)





Above: This photograph, taken at Fort Mahone, Petersburg in April 1865, shows a number of interesting details. The soldier is wearing one of the Irish-made Peter Tait contract jackets, dis-

tinguished by the double line of machine stitching on the right side, and the collar and shoulder straps of a darker broad-cloth. The original photographer's label states the jacket was

'gray with red trim', indicating an artilleryman, yet this soldier wears a Federal infantry cartridge box on a shoulder strap. His canteen is an uncovered Federal bullseye with a split

leather strap, and another view of the same body shows him with a large oilcloth haversack, and possibly a second cotton haversack, suspended from the narrow cotton straps here seen

around his neck. His trousers are Confederate, probably of a woolen jean, and his shoes also appear to be Confederate-made. The other photograph shows a black slouch hat, with edge binding but without cord or crown ribbon, lying next to the body. (Mass MOLLUS)



Left: This soldier, probably a member of Godwin's North Carolina Brigade, is wearing the Type III Richmond Depot jacket, of heavy wool and without shoulder straps, a civilian vest underneath, and a cotton shirt. His trousers are of a material lighter in weight and hue than the jacket. His small haversack protrudes from under his left elbow. (Mass MOLLUS)

Right: This is one of two photographs of the same body, taken at Fort Mahone in April 1865. The soldier wears a Richmond Depot Type II jacket in heavy wool, with brass buttons. The line of top stitching down the front of the jacket is obvious. His trousers also appear to be wool and are a lighter hue. The pocket configuration may indicate that they are Federal, but this is not certain. They have been tucked into his socks. The shoes appear to be Confederate, but are so covered in mud that the pattern is not discernible. (Mass MOLLUS)

Right: This photograph of the same body as above shows the jacket in slightly more detail. The inside facing is obvious, as is the unbleached cotton lining. The man wears no vest, and his white cotton shirt shows in both views. The edge of a shoulder strap is visible just under the jacket edge on the left side. The buttons are quite flat, and are probably Confederate, possibly infantry 'I' buttons. This jacket has seen some service since the cuffs are quite worn and getting ragged at the edges. (Mass MOLLUS)

Right: This dead Confederate wears a dark overcoat, distinguishable by the cape portion lying on the ground on and near his left arm, and the bundle near his head. The wide spacing of the buttons also indicates that this is an overcoat. The garment under it is either a jacket or a vest, and the soldier wears a cotton shirt. A crumpled forage cap of a Federal pattern lies near his left foot. (Mass MOLLUS)





Above: This photograph, though blurred, shows a narrow shoulder strap on the man's jacket, and two cuff buttons. The jacket material is quite wrinkled and is probably jean. (Mass MOLLUS)

Below: Confederates taking the oath of allegiance at the end of the war in Richmond, 1865. This drawing by A. R. Waud is an interesting study of Confederate knapsacks, haversacks and blanket rolls, and ways of wearing them. Note the use of the walking stick - a practice probably more common than is generally depicted. (LC)



G.I. THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER, HIS UNIFORM AND HIS EQUIPMENT

This stunning pictorial series presents the uniforms and equipment of the men and women of the United States Army in full detail. The authors of these books, all of whom are experts in their fields, have collected the best possible images, with in-depth captions, to illustrate each period and give a superb, comprehensive picture of the American soldier.

This is an ongoing series. Available and forthcoming titles include:

The War in Europe: From the Kasserine Pass to Berlin, 1942-1945
by John P. Langellier

Bluecoats: The U.S. Army in the West, 1848-1897
by John P. Langellier

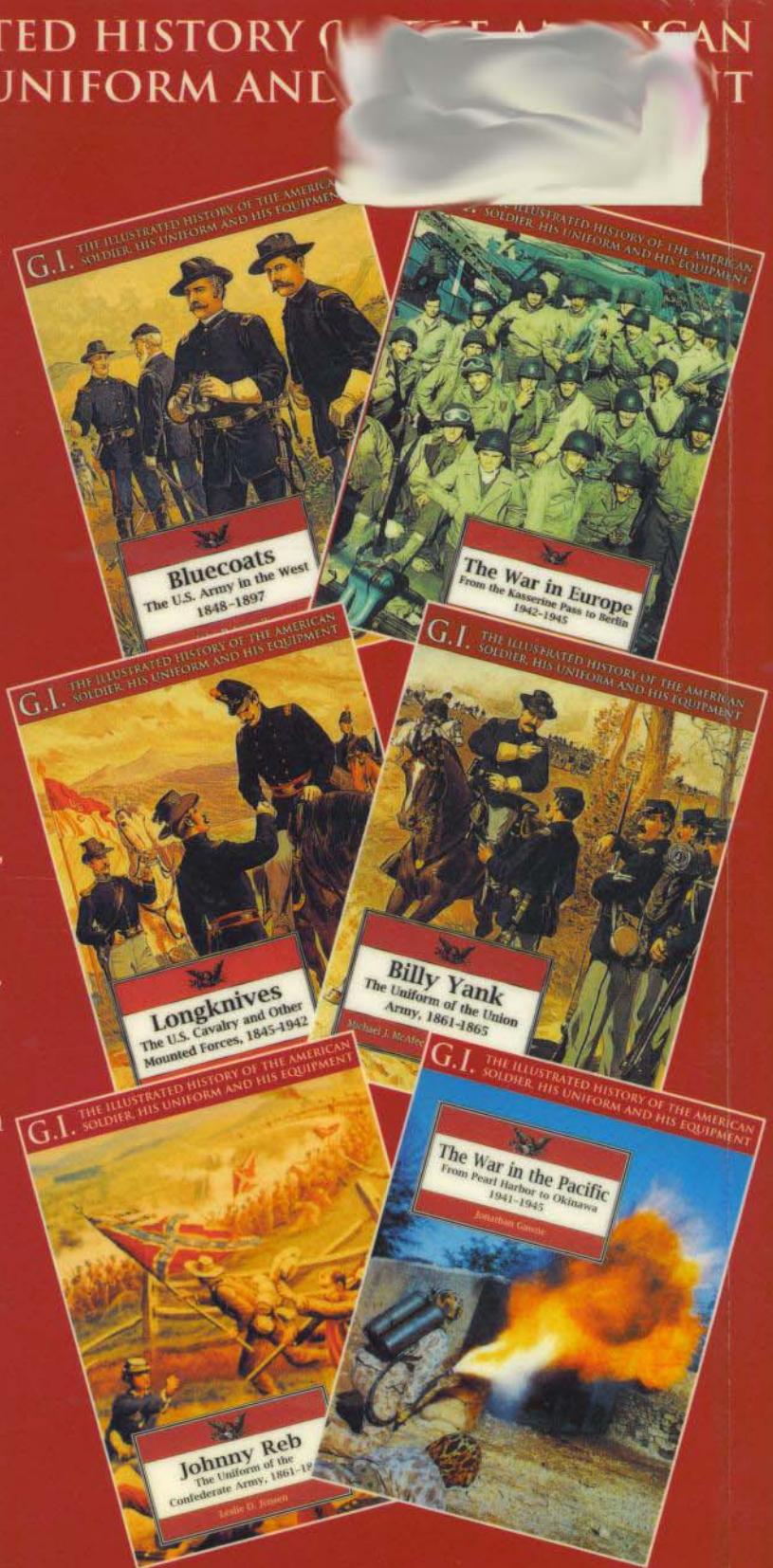
Longknives: The U.S. Cavalry and Other Mounted Forces, 1845-1942
by Kurt Hamilton Cox and John P. Langellier

Billy Yank: The Uniform of the Union Army, 1861-1865
by Michael J. McAfee and John P. Langellier

Johnny Reb: The Uniform of the Confederate Army, 1861-1865
by Leslie D. Jensen

The War in the Pacific: From Pearl Harbor to Okinawa, 1941-1945
by Jonathan Gawne

Redlegs: The U.S. Artillery, 1845 to the Present



Greenhill Books
Park House
1 Russell Gardens
London NW11 9NN

Stackpole Books
5067 Ritter Road
Mechanicsburg
PA 17055, USA

ISBN 1-85367-251-3

